[THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1768.] THE [NUMB. 1331.]

NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freshest ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published May 12, 1768.
Flour at 19/3 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb. 10 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 12½ oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

D's	Age.	High-Water.	rises H	M.	sets H.	
THURSDAY	23	3	after 4	37	before 8	New ● next Wednesday.
FRIDAY	24	4	4	37	8	
SATURDAY	25	5	4	38	8	
SUNDAY	26	6	4	38	8	
MONDAY	27	7	4	39	8	
TUESDAY	28	8	4	39	8	
WEDNESDAY	●	9	4	40	8	

Days 14 Hours 46 minutes long, the 7th.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	7s. od.	Beef per Barrel	45s. od.
Flour——	19s. od.	Pork	75s. od.
Brown Bread	19s. od.	Salt	2s. 3d.
West-India Rum	4s. od.	Bohea Tea	4s. 3d.
New-England ditto	2s. 6d.	Chocol. per doz.	£.1 os. od.
Muscovado Sugar	5os.	Bees Wax	1s. 7d.
Single refin'd ditto	1s. od.	Nut Wood ☞	28s. od.
Molasses	1s. 1od.	Oak ditto ☞	18s. od

Treasury-Office, N. York, June 22, 1768.

AS very little Notice has been taken of the Treasurer's Request of the 29th of February last; desiring all Persons indebted for Duties due to this Colony, to pay the same: He will therefore be under a Necessity of commencing Suits against all Persons in Arrear, unless they prevent such disagreeable Steps by a speedy Payment of the said Duties. 30 35

New-York, June 30, 1768.

To the PUBLIC.

MRS. HOGAN and Mrs. GRAY, propose jointly to open a School for the general Education of young Ladies, and to teach Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetick, and every Kind of Needle Work: And as they are determined to spare neither Time nor Labour to make this Undertaking of as much Utility as possible; they mean to teach their Scholars what they conceive to be almost equally necessary for every young Lady to know, that is, to be able to make, wash, clear and iron all the several Articles of their own Head Dress, all their Gauzes, Lace, Muslins, and in general every Article in that Way worn by young Ladies in this City; to make their own Hats and Bonnets, dress their Caps, raise the several Sorts of Lace, after being washed, and many other Things too numerous to mention here.——They have employed an Assistant to teach Writing to those young Ladies who are grown up; and beg Leave to assure the Public, that all the Pains and Dispatch possible shall be used to make this Seminary complete. And as they think that in this City of Trade and Industry, almost every young Lady should be able to accommodate their own Persons with all the necessary Imbellishments of their Dress, without having recourse to the more expensive Mode of applying to and depending wholly upon others. They have taken a commodious House in Wynkoop-Street, next but one to the Governor's Garden: Where they will gladly receive the Commands of those who choose to encourage this Undertaking; they will instruct upon the most moderate Terms, and will engage to make any grown young Lady, able to do up and dress her own Things, in a Month. They will take in all Sorts of Gauzes, Muslins, and Lace of every Kind, to clear, in the most perfect Manner, and all Sorts of Needle Work, and in particular Child-bed Linen worked in the neatest Manner, on the most moderate Terms.

N. B. They will take in a few Boarders, and do hope to give Satisfaction to those Parents who shall please to put their Children under their Care.

TO BE SOLD, by
THOMAS DURHAM,
On the most reasonable Terms:

CHOICE Teneriffe Wine, in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter Casks.

N.B. Pipe Staves will be taken in Payment for a considerable Quantity of said Wine. 30--ctf

Mrs. JOHNSTON,

NOTIFIES the Public, That she has removed to the large and commodious House commonly called the White-Horse, at the Sign of the Duke of Rutland, in Elizabeth-Town; where she purposes to keep a Publick House of Entertainment, and hopes the Favour of her old Customers. *June* 18, 1768. 30 33

BY Order of the Assignees to the Estate of John Alexander and Comp. the Creditors are desired to bring their Accounts properly attested, to Christopher Smith, as soon as which is done, and the Accounts settled, a Dividend of what Money is in Hand will be immediate paid them. *New-York, June* 27, 1768. 30 33

FEVER POWDERS,

RECOMMENDED by the Proprietor, for the Removal of all Kinds of Fevers, as a Remedy which in a Practice of Twenty-five Years, he has never known to fail.

N. B. Some of the above Powders may be had at the Printing-Office at the Exchange, at Two Shillings a Paper, with Directions, four Papers are sufficient to complete a Cure. On due Proof within one Month, that they fail of their Effect, the Money to be returned. 30—

New-York, June 26, 1768.

WHEREAS Catharine Mivite, Wife to the Subscriber, has behaved very indiscretely and improperly towards him, and has for several Days past separated herself entirely from him; and she having moreover contracted Debts to a considerable Amount; he hereby cautions all Persons whatsoever, not to trust her on his Account, as no such Demands will be answered by
30 33 FRANCIS MIVITE.

Just publish'd, and to be sold at the Printing-Office at the Exchange.

A
VINDICATION
OF
THE BISHOP OF LANDAFF's SERMON,
FROM
THE GROSS MISREPRESENTATIONS,
AND
ABUSIVE REFLECTIONS,
CONTAINED
IN Mr. WILLIAM LIVINGSTON's LETTER
TO HIS LORDSHIP:
WITH A
POSTSCRIPT, CONTAINING
Some ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS
on certain Passages in Dr. *Chauncy*'s REMARKS on the Bishop of *Landaff*'s Sermon.

BY A LOVER OF TRUTH AND DECENCY.

Quid *verum* atque *curo* et rogo, et *omnis* in hoc sum.
HORACE.

Non equidem hoc studeo *bullatis* utmihi *nugis*
Pagima *turgescat*, dare *pondus* idonea *fumo*. PERSIUS.

TO BE SOLD,
By JOHN LONG,
In Pearl-Street, near the Battery,

LISBON WINE by the Quarter Cask, and LEMONS by the Box; just imported by the Sloop Conway, Robert Elder, Master. 29 32

WHEREAS MARY the Wife of Gareat Brinkerhoff, of Fish-Kills in Dutches-County, has without any just Reason or Difference with him, but thro' the Influence of evil minded Persons, eloped from her said Husband: I therefore hereby forewarn all Persons that I will pay no Debt of her contracting since her Elopement, and desire no Person will harbour, entertain, or trust her on my Account. If she gives me no further Cause of Displeasure, and will return, she will be kindly received and supported as before. 29 32 GAREAT BRINKERHOFF.

TO BE SOLD, THE TIME OF
AN IRISH SERVANT WOMAN,

who has three Years and five Months to serve. She is twenty Years of Age, can work very well at her Needle, and write a good Hand; she can Wash, Iron, &c. and is parted with because there is not sufficient Employment for her in her Master's Family: Apply to Mr. Dawson, on Rotten-Row, Jeweller, or to the Printer at the Exchange. 29 32

BOSTON, June 27.

The following is a Copy of a Letter communicated to the Assembly of the Colony of Rhode-Island, *on Saturday the* 18*th Instant, by the Governor of that Colony.*

Circular No 5

WHITEHALL, *April* 21, 1768.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE his Majesty's Commands to transmit to you the inclosed Copy of a Letter from the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Colony of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, addressed by Order of that House to the Speaker of the Assembly of each Colony upon the Continent of *North-America*: as his Majesty considers this Measure to be of a most dangerous and factious Tendency, calculated to inflame the Minds of his good Subjects in the Colonies; to promote an unwarrantable Combination, and to excite and encourage an open Opposition to and Denial of the Authority of Parliament, and to subvert the true Principles of the Constitution.—It is his Majesty's Pleasure that you should, immediately upon the Receipt hereof, exert your utmost Influence to defeat that flagitious Attempt to disturb the public Peace, by prevailing upon the Assembly of your Province to take no Notice of it, which will be treating it with the Contempt it deserves.

The repeated Proofs which have been given by the Assembly of *Rhode-Island* of their Reverence and Respect for the Laws, and of their faithful Attachments to the Constitution, leave little room in his Majesty's Breast to doubt of their shewing a proper Resentment of this unjustifiable Attempt to revive those Distractions which have operated so fatally to the Prejudice of this Kingdom and the Colonies: And accordingly his Majesty has the fullest Confidence in their Affection, and expects they will give him the strongest Proofs of them on this and every other Occasion.

I am with great Truth and Regard, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
HILLSBOROUGH.

For a Copy of the Letter referr'd to, see Supplement to our Journal of the 26*th of March last, No.* 1316. *By which the impartial World may judge of its Nature and Tendency, and whether it justly deserved Contempt or the Censures passed upon it.*

We have the Pleasure to inform our Readers, that the House of Representatives in the present Session of the General Assembly, have received very agreeable Letters from divers Houses of Rrepresentatives, &c. of the other Colonies, in Answer to the circular Letter of the late House of 11*th of* Feb. *last.——Whatever the Opinion of some on the other Side the Water may be, of this Letter, who have had Representations of it as being the rash and hasty Production of a Spirit of Faction, it seems that one respectable Body after another in America have judged it worthy of their Attention. The little dirty expiring Faction, as the* well known true Patriot *and his* few *Adherents have affected to call it, will, without all Peradventure, appear to his and their Astonishment and Grief, to be the sober and enlightened Sentiments of by far the greater Part of the most respectable Inhabitants, not of* Massachusetts-Bay *only, but the whole American Continent!*

VIRGINIA, May 9, 1768.

SIR,

THE House of Burgesses of this Colony proceeded very soon after they met to the consideration of your important Letter, of the 11th of *February* 1768, written in the Name and by order of the House of Representatives of your Province; and I have received their particular directions to desire you to inform that honourable House, that they applaud them for their attention to American Liberty, and the Steps they have taken thereon, will convince them of their opinion of the fatal tendency of the acts of Parliament complain'd of, and of their fixed resolution to concur with the other colonies in their application for redress.

After the moſt deliberate conſultation, they thought it their duty to repreſent to the Parliament of Great-Britain, That they are truly ſenſible of the happineſs and ſecurity they derive from their connexions with, and dependance on Great-Britain, and are under the greateſt concern that any unlucky incident ſhould interrupt that ſalutary harmony, which they wiſh ever to ſubſiſt. They lament that the remoteneſs of their ſituation often expoſes them to ſuch miſrepreſentations, as are apt to involve them in cenſures of diſloyalty to their Sovereign, and the want of a proper reſpect to the Britiſh Parliament: whereas they have indulged themſelves in the agreeable perſuaſion, that they ought to be conſider'd as inferior to none of their fellow ſubjects in loyalty and affection.

That they do not affect an independency of their parent kingdom, the proſperity of which they are bound to the utmoſt of their abilities to promote, but cheerfully acquieſce in the authority of Parliament to make laws for preſerving a neceſſary dependance, and for regulating the trade of the colonies. Yet they cannot conceive, and humbly inſiſt, it is not eſſential to ſupport a proper relation between a mother country and colonies tranſplanted from her, that ſhe ſhould have a right to raiſe money from them without their conſent, and preſume they do not aſpire to more than the natural rights of Britiſh ſubjects, when they aſſert, that no power on earth has a right to impoſe taxes on the people, or take the ſmalleſt portion of their property, without their conſent, given by their repreſentatives in Parliament. This has ever been conſider'd as the chief pillar of the conſtitution; without this ſupport no man can be ſaid to have the leaſt ſhadow of liberty, ſince they can have no property in that, which another can by right take from them when he pleaſes, without their conſent.

That their anceſtors brought over with them intire, and tranſmitted to their deſcendants, the natural and conſtitutional rights they had enjoyed in their native country; and the firſt principles of the Britiſh conſtitution were early engrafted into the conſtitution of the colonies. Hence a legiſlative authority, ever eſſential in all free ſtates, was derived, and aſſimilated as nearly as might be to that in England; the executive power and the right of aſſenting or deſenting to all laws reſerved to the Crown, and the privilege of chooſing their own repreſentatives continued to the people, and confirm'd to them by repeated and expreſs ſtipulations. The Government thus eſtabliſhed, they enjoyed the fruits of their own labour with a ſerenity which liberty only can impart. Upon preſſing occaſions they applied to his Majeſty for relief, and gratefully acknowledged they have frequently received it from their mother country: whenever their aſſiſtance was neceſſary, requiſitions have conſtantly been made from the Crown to the repreſentatives of the people, who have complied with them to the utmoſt extent of their abilities. The ample proviſion made for the ſupport of the civil Government, in the reign of King *Charles* the ſecond, and at his requeſt, and the large ſupplies voted during the laſt war, upon requiſitions from his Majeſty and his royal grandfather, afford early and late inſtances of the diſpoſitions of the aſſemblies of this colony, and are ſufficient proofs that the Parliament of Great-Britain did not, 'till lately, aſſume a power of impoſing taxes on the people, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue.

To ſay that the Commons of Great-Britain have a right to impoſe internal taxes on the inhabitants of this continent, who are not and cannot be repreſented, is in effect to bid them to prepare for a ſtate of ſlavery. What muſt be their ſituation ſhould ſuch a right be eſtabliſh'd? The colonies have no conſtitutional check on their liberality in giving away their money, cannot have an opportunity of explaining their grievances, or of pointing out the eaſieſt method of taxation, for their doom will generally be determined before they are acquainted that the ſubject has been agitated in Parliament, and the Commons bear no proportion of the taxes they lay upon them. The notion of a virtual repreſentation, which would render all our rights merely ideal, has been ſo often and ſo clearly refuted, that nothing need be ſaid on that head.

The oppreſſive ſtamp-act confeſſedly impoſed internal taxes, and the late act of parliament, giving and granting certain duties in the Britiſh colonies, plainly tends to the ſame point. Duties have been impoſed to reſtrain the commerce of one part of the Empire that was likely to prove injurious to another, and by this means the welfare of the whole promoted; but duties impoſed on ſuch of the Britiſh exports as are neceſſaries of life, to be paid by the coloniſts on importation, without any view to the intereſts of commerce, but merely to raiſe a revenue, or in other words to compel the coloniſts to part with their money againſt their inclinations, they conceive to be a tax internal to all intents and purpoſes. And can it be thought juſt or reaſonable, reſtricted as they are in their trade, confined as they are in their exports, obliged to purchaſe theſe very neceſſaries at the Britiſh market, that they ſhould now be told they ſhall not have them without paying a duty for them?

The act ſuſpending the legiſlative power of New-York, they conſider as ſtill more alarming to the Colonies, tho' it has that ſingle province in view. If the parliament can compel them to furniſh a ſingle article to the troops ſent over, they may, by the ſame rule, oblige them to furniſh clothes, arms, and every other neceſſary, even the pay of officers and ſoldiers, a doctrine replete with every miſchief, and utterly ſubverſive of all that's dear and valuable: For what advantage can the people of the colonies derive from their right of chooſing their own Repreſentatives, if thoſe Repreſentatives when choſen, not permited to exerciſe their own judgments, were under a neceſſity (on pain of being deprived of their legiſlative authority) of inforcing the mandates of a Britiſh Parliament.

This, Sir, is a ſketch of their ſentiments, as they are expreſs'd in a petition to his Majeſty, a memorial to the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and in a Remonſtrance to the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes of Great-Britain in Parliament aſſembled. In all theſe proceedings the Council of this Colony have concurred, and have directed their Agent, James Abercromby, Eſq; to join Edward Montague, Eſq; the Agent for this Colony, in applying for redreſs of the grievances they ſo juſtly complain of. Copies were delivered to the Preſident of the Council, now commander in chief, who is deſired to tranſmit them to the Secretary of State appointed by his Majeſty to manage the affairs of North-America, and Mr. Montague is enjoined to conſult the Agents of the other Colonies, and to co-operate with them in every meaſure that ſhall be thought neceſſary to be taken on this critical point.

They truſt they have expreſs'd themſelves with a firmneſs that becomes freemen pleading for eſſential rights, and with a decency that will take off every imputation of faction or diſloyalty. They repoſe entire confidence in his Majeſty, who is ever attentive to the complaints of his ſubjects, and is ever ready to relieve their diſtreſs; and they are not without hopes that the Colonies united in a decent and regular oppoſition, may prevail on a new Houſe of Commons to put a ſtop to meaſures ſo directly repugnant to the intereſts both of the Mother Country and her Colonies.

In the name and by order of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,
I am with the greateſt reſpect,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
PEYTON RANDOLPH, *Speaker*.

Colony of *New-Jerſey*, *May* 9, 1768.

S I R,

AS ſoon as the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Colony met, which was on the 12th of April, I laid your Letter of the 11th of February before them.

Senſible that the law you complain of, is a ſubject in which every Colony is intereſted, the Houſe of Repreſentatives readily perceived the neceſſity of an immediate application to the King, and that it ſhould correſpond with thoſe of the other Colonies; but as they have not had an opportunity of knowing the ſentiments of any other Colony, but that of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, they have endeavoured to conform themſelves to the mode adopted by you.

They have therefore given inſtructions to their Agent, and enjoined his attention to the ſubject of their Petition.

The freedom with which the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay have communicated their ſentiments upon a matter of ſo great concern to all the Colonies, hath been received by this Houſe, with that Candour, the ſpirit and deſign of your letter merits—And at the ſame time, that they acknowledge themſelves obliged to you for communicating your ſentiments to them, they have directed me to aſſure you, that they are deſirous to keep up a correſpondence with you, and to unite with the Colonies, if neceſſary, in further ſupplications to his Majeſty, to relieve his diſtreſſed, American ſubjects.

In the name and by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, I am, Sir, your moſt Obedient humble ſervant,
CORTLAND SKINNER, *Speaker*.

Colony of *Connecticut*, 11th *June* 1768.

S I R,

BY Order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Colony, I am to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 11th of February laſt, communicating the Senſe which the Repreſentative Body of your Province have of the great difficulties to which they and their conſtituents muſt be ſubjected by the operation of the ſeveral acts of the Britiſh parliament by you referr'd to, and the meaſures they have gone into for obtaining redreſs of thoſe grievances.

Your letter was laid before this houſe of repreſentatives early in the ſeſſion which is now juſt cloſed. They conſider the ſaid acts of parliament in their nature, tendency and operation as matters of ſerious concern and very intereſting importance to this and all the Engliſh American Colonies, and are of opinion that no conſtitutional meaſures proper for obtaining relief ought to be neglected by any, and that it is of importance their meaſures for that end ſhould harmonize with each other, as their ſucceſs may in a great degree depend on their union in ſentiment and practice, on this critical and intereſting occaſion.

The Houſe therefore very kindly accepted your letter, and are perſuaded from the importance of the cauſe, the laudable zeal, and the generous exertions of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, from time to time, in favour of her conſtitutional freedom, that it proceeded only from a hearty concern for the juſt rights, the common intereſt and welfare of theſe Colonies.

This Houſe are deſirous ever to cultivate the ſtricteſt friendſhip and harmony with the neighbouring Colonies, and with none more than your's, and will be always ready to receive with the utmoſt candour their opinion in any matters of general concern, and equally willing on all proper occaſions to communicate their own ſentiments on any ſubject of our common welfare, in full confidence they would meet with the ſame friendly and candid acceptance.

This Houſe have alſo taken into their conſideration the operation of the ſaid acts of parliament, and are deeply ſenſible that this, in common with her Siſter Colonies, muſt thereby be involved in great difficulties, which are perhaps a prelude to ſtill greater, and have purſued meaſures for obtaining redreſs ſimilar to thoſe adopted by the Houſe of Repreſentatives of your province.

We cannot but entertain, with you, the ſtrongeſt confidence in the King's royal clemency, juſtice and goodneſs, that the united dutiful ſupplications of his faithful diſtreſſed ſubjects in America, will meet with a kind and gracious acceptance.

In the name and by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, I am, Sir, with great eſteem and reſpect, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
ZEBULON WEST, *Speaker*.

To the Honourable the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

His Excellency the Governor of this Province, on Tueſday laſt, ordered a Meſſage to be deliver'd to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, requiring them in his Majeſty's Name to Reſcind a Reſolution of the laſt Houſe, on which their circular Letter to the other Governments was founded.—This Meſſage was committed to a large Committee, who on the Day following reported to the Houſe, that it would be of great Uſe to have laid before them a Copy of the King's Inſtruction to the Governor on this Matter, a Copy of the whole of Lord Hillſborough's Letter accompanying the Meſſage, and another Letter from his Lordſhip which the Committee underſtood had been communicated to his Majeſty's Council, and alſo Copies of ſuch Letters as his Excellency had wrote to his Lordſhip on the Subject contained in the Meſſage.—Upon this Report, the Houſe ſent a Meſſage to the Governor, to requeſt of him the aforeſaid Papers.—In Conſequence of which he was pleas'd to ſend them another Meſſage, and the Remainder of Lord Hillſborough's Letter, in which the Governor had poſitive Orders in Caſe of a Refuſal of the Houſe to comply with the Requiſition, to Diſſolve the General Court immediately. The Governor did not chooſe to favour the Houſe with the ſecond Letter from his Lordſhip, *nor his own Letters* on the Subject; but added in his Meſſage, that if the Houſe ſhould oblige him in Purſuance of his Orders to Diſſolve the Aſſembly, it would not be in his Power to iſſue Precepts for calling a new Aſſembly till his Majeſty's Pleaſure ſhould be further known!—This laſt Meſſage was committed, and a Report is expected this Week.

We hear the General Aſſembly of Rhode-Iſland, at their late Seſſion, were unanimous in voting Addreſſes and Petitions to his Majeſty, &c. ſimilar to thoſe of this Province.

We hear that his Majeſty's Council of the Provinces of Virginia and Connecticut, have honoured themſelves by concurring with their Aſſemblies in aſſerting the Rights and Privileges of Americans.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to one in Boſton, dated March 12, 1768.

"This is my Concluſion, That the Parliament of G. B. will never indulge her American Subjects in any Privileges and Advantages, but ſuch as ariſe from the known Feelings and Diſtreſs of the Inhabitants of this Country, in Conſequence of enjoying your Trade and Commerce; and the only Method you have left is to become frugal, ſaving and induſtrious, leaving off the Articles of Luxury, as your Abilities to uſe them declines; and by ſuch prudent Meaſures, which I rejoice to ſee you now purſuing, you muſt in Time gain your Wiſhes.—My Lord Chatham is ſuppos'd to have done entirely with Buſineſs.—A certain Favourite, a Favourite ſtill; the preſent Adminiſtration very unſettled, work'd up from heteregenous Matter, which can't be cemented, &c. and To-morrow may bring a baniſh'd

Wilkes into the first Department of State——I wish with all my Heart it may."——

We hear that last Week was brought to Town from Stoughtonham, a Load of Pig-Metal, some of the Produce of Mr. Quincy's Rock-Ore Iron-Mine, at said Place.—It is said the Metal is of an extraordinary Quality, there having been lately cast from it, at one of the Furnaces—a fine sonorous Bell, designed for the Meeting-House of that Parish, and upon divers Experiments of the Iron refined from the Pigs, the best of Steel, and of the finest Grain has been made, and used for drilly and other Instruments—and therefore it is supposed with good Reason, that upon due Encouragement, the Province may be supplied, from within itself, with the best refined Iron; and Steel, at least equal to any from Europe.

The Hon. Royal Tyler, Esq; one of the Committee of the Council who went on board the Romney, the 16th Instant, reported to the Town, at their last meeting, That they were very politely received by Capt. Corner, and that this Gentleman fairly accounted for every Part of his Conduct since his Ship came into this Harbour, particularly for refusing a Man from the Gaol, in room of another impressed from Captain Waterman; the other Man pressed by Capt. Dundas, and carried down to Halifax; and for his taking possession of the Sloop seized at Hancock's Wharf; and that he was fully of Opinion, that the Inhabitants might safely rely on Capt. Corner's Word, that he would not impress any belonging to, or married in this Province, nor any employed in the Trade along Shore, or to the neighbouring Colonies.

It is reported that Major Rogers, on his Way down to New-York, was rescued by the Indians.

WARSAW, March 26.

BY an express which arrived the Day before yesterday, we hear that the new confederates of Podolia made an attempt to carry off the Sieur Dziduszyski, commander of the troops of the republic in that neighbourhood. Being apprised of their design, he retired into the fortress of Kaminiack but with so much Precipitation, that he abandoned all his Polish troops to the amount of 2000 men, who were taken by the Confederates.—Since this success, the confederates have besieged Kaminiack with all their forces, and as that garrison is very ill provided for a defence, we expect hourly to hear of its surrender. Some people say, that the fortress has surrendered, and that the garrison, after setting the officers at liberty, was incorporated in the victorious troops. Some fresh advices say, that the Towarits who inhabit the Ukraine, and some of the neighbouring Cossacks, have taken arms against the confederates.

NEWBERN, (in North-Carolina,) June 10.

Among the many schemes of frugality and œconomy adopted by our northern neighbours, in these times of distress, we observe Labradore or Hyperion Tea to be ushered into the most polite companies, and almost universally used as a succedaneum to that most pernicious and destructive plant Bohea, which annually drains America of some thousands. As distress and poverty stalks among us equal to any thing among our neighbours, we would, with due deference to the refined tastes of the ladies, recommend to them the use of Yeopann Tea. This plant is much used among the lower sort, is of great efficacy when taken physically, being a powerful sudorific; is no exotic, but a domestic of almost every sandy plantation in this province. We hope therefore soon to have the pleasure of informing the public, that at a meeting of the ladies on such a day, at such a place, such a number of skeins of thread were spun; after which they regaled with Yeopann Tea.

It appears by the last accounts from England, that Lord Hillsborough, the American secretary, has positively declared himself against paper currency, at a meeting of several colony agents who waited on him upon that head. If the colonies are restrained a paper currency, it is easy to foresee the ruinous consequences; this province in particular now labours under the greatest distress for want of a medium in trade, as we have not more than 60,000l. now in circulation, for a province that has more than double that number of inhabitants.

PORTSMOUTH, (New-Hampshire) June 24.

☞ By a Gentleman from Boston Yesterday, we are informed, that a Packet is arrived at N. York, and that Governor Barnard, and the Assembly have received Dispatches from Lord Hillsborough, Secretary of State for American Affairs, which were read in the House last Wednesday; the purport of which we hear is, that they immediately revoke the Transactions of the House respecting their circular Letters, to the other Governments, and they were to give their Answer to the Governor Yesterday.—General Gage has also wrote to Governor Barnard, to send him the Resolutions of the Assembly, as soon as possible, that he may know how to Act;—We also hear, that the Petitions sent Home for having certain Acts repealed, are rejected.—— What will be the Consequence of these Things a short time will discover.

Last Monday between one and two o'Clock P. M. a shock of an Earthquake, was felt in this and the neighbouring Towns; the Noise was loud, but not attended with so much shaking as usual.

NEW-LONDON, June 24.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Credit; dated Boston, June 20, 1768.

"We are in a melancholy Situation, as you will see by the News; what the Event will be, God knows!——I am this Minute inform'd that there is Letters from Lord Hillsborough, to our Chief, to be communicated to the Assembly, That if they do not immediately undoe what they did last Year, and own the Right of Parliament to Tax America, that we shall have a Fleet and Army to enforce the Measures of Parliament.—A dreadful Event!—But you may depend that it will not be submitted to by this Province."——

NEW-YORK, July 7.

On Thursday Night the Charming Polly, Capt. Smith, arrived here in 12 Weeks from London, but last, in 5 Weeks from Madeira, on board of whom is come 43 Recruits belonging to the 34th Regiment. At the same Time that Capt. Smith left England, two Regiments embarked on board several Transports, bound for Halifax and Quebec. On his Passage he spoke with the following Vessels, viz. on the 6th of May, in Lat. 37. 54. Lon. 14. 47. the Brig Polly, Capt. Brown, belonging to South-Carolina, 35 Days from Maryland, bound to Lisbon. The 19th of June, in Lat. 26, Lon. 57, Captain Farmer, in a Sloop belonging to New-London, 23 Days from North-Carolina, bound to the Grenades. And, on the 26th, with Capt. Bryson from New-York, bound to Pensacola, eleven Days out, all well on board each Vessel.

On Tuesday last, the Day to which the General Assembly of this Colony were prorogued, his Excellency the Governor was pleas'd further to prorogue them, to Tuesday the 13th of September next.

The Letter from a Methodist being too long for this Paper, the Consideration of it must be deferr'd till next Week. The Boston and Philadelphia Posts came in too late to admit of any lengthy Extracts.—The Boston Paper contains a Letter from the late Speaker of the House of Representatives of Georgia, (the Assembly having been prorouged soon after their Election, before their Meeting) intirely acquiescing with the Boston Assembly, and promising to lay their Letter before the Assembly of Georgia when they should meet. The Boston Paper further contains Copies of the Message from the Governor to the House of Representatives of that Province, with a Copy of the Earl of Hillsborough's Letter, mention'd in our last.——This Letter seems to be dictated upon a meer Supposition that the circular Letter to the Assemblies of the other Colonies was the last Effort of an inconsiderable and expiring Faction——and contrary to the general Sense of the People of that Province——Whereas never Vote passed more unanimously, being only one dissenting Voice out of 81.——The Assembly have not as yet delivered in their Answer to the Governor,—But we are assured by private Advices that they intend to abide by the Resolutions they are required to Rescind.——

The Philadelphia Paper contains the Speech of the Governor of the Province of Maryland, when he laid before them the Copy of the Earl of Hillsborough's Letter.—The same as inserted in our last to the Province of Rhode-Island—and the Assembly's Address to his Excellency thereupon—wherein they express themselves highly alarmed that the Letter from the Boston Assembly should be deem'd "of a factious and dangerous Tendency."——

They view this Requisition from the Secretary as an Attempt of some of the Ministry to suppress all communication of Sentiments between the Colonies, and to prevent their united Supplications from reaching the Royal Ear.—They assert their Right of petitioning the Throne—and assure his Excellency that they cannot be prevailed on, to take no Notice of, or to treat with the least degree of Contempt a Letter so expressive of Duty and Loyalty to the Sovereign, and so replete with just Principles of Liberty.

The House has appointed a standing Committee to forward their Petitions to the King, and Answer the Letters from Massachusets and Virginia.

☞ We shall as soon as Opportunity permits, publish these Articles at large.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Charming Polly, Smith, from Madeira. Dorothy, Johnson, St. Croix. Lydia, Johnson; and Wheel of Fortune, Brown, Rhode-Island. Juno, Cole, Boston. Hope, Allberson; and Endeavour, Ellis, Philadelphia. Industry, Davison, Grenadoes.

Outwards.—Thomas and Waddell, Castle, for Bristol. David, Henshaw, St. Vincents. Diana, Harvey; and Conway, Elder, Madeira. Pensacola Packet, Rogers, Pensacola. Hope, Allberson, Philadelphia. St. George, Waugh, Boston. Juno, Cole, Newfoundland. Richmond, Newton, Coracoa.

Cleared.—Harmony, Nixsen, to Madeira. New Orleans Packet, Gibbs, Pensacola. Union, Schovell, St. Eustatia. Charming Hannah, Campbell, Africa. Little Betsy, Leaycraft, St. Croix. Harlequin, Brockway; and Elizabeth, Eaton, North-Carolina. Two Brothers, Evans, South-Carolina. Phœnix, Seamour, Dominica. Industry, Jacobs, Rhode-Island. Little Nancy, Dickinson, Bermuda. Pompey, Byvanck, Antigua.

ALL Persons that have any Demands against ANDREW MYER of the City of New-York, Shop-keeper, are desired to send in their Accounts in order to get them settled; and all Persons that are indebted to said Andrew Myer, by Bond, Note, or Book Debt, are desired to make speedy Payment,——he has upon Hand,—

A great Assortment of Goods,

which he will sell for prime Cost, or under for Cash, as he is now declining Business; and if not sold by the First Day September next ensuing, what Remains on Hand to be sold of at public Auction, together with some Houshold Furniture, and Three Black Servants. 3i 34

Ranelagh Garden, July 7, 1768.

THE Concert of Vocal an Instrumental Music, is deferr'd to Monday next, being the 9th Instant, as the Fire Works and other necessary Preparations could not possibly be ready for this Evening.

N. B. The Particulars of the Entertainment for the Evening, will be inserted in the Bills for the Day.

Just published and to be sold at the Printing-Office at the Exchange,

THE

NATURE AND EXTENT OF PARLIAMENTARY POWER CONSIDERED,

In some Remarks upon Mr. PITT's SPEECH *in the House of Commons, previous to the Repeal of the* STAMP-ACT.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION.

Applicable to the present Situation of the COLONIES.

September, 1767.

"If there be any one so credulous as not to apprehend the "fatal Consequences of this FORMIDABLE POWER, I "cannot but wonder at that Man's Security."

DEMOSTHENES's 1*d Philipic.*

JOHN BAKER,

SURGEON DENTIST,

DEPARTS this Town in 10 Days, and hopes that those who doubted of the Safety of his Art, from its Novelty in this Country, are now convinced both of its Safety and Usefulness.

☞ Until he leaves this Town, he continues at Mr. John Watson's, in the House wherein Captain Randal, lately lived, near White-Hall Slip, where he will be ready to contribute to the utmost of his Power, to serve the Public in his Profession.

His DENTIFRICE, with proper Directions for preserving the Teeth and Gums, will be to be had at the Printing-Office at the Exchange, after he has left the Town. N. B. Each Pot is seal'd with his Coat of Arms, as in the Margin of the Directions, to prevent Fraud.

CAME to the House of the Subscriber about three Weeks ago, a Negro Lad about Sixteen Years of Age, named CATO, talks good English, says he came to Philadelphia from St. Croix with his Master, who came for his Health, and was sent from Philadelphia to this Place, where his Master was to meet him; had on and has with him a blue close bodied Coat with a white Lining, and a white Fustian Frock. It is supposed he belongs to Mr. Burnet in Philadelphia. The Owner may have him on proving his Property and paying Charges.

31 34 *July 4th*, 1768. WILLIAM SHERER.

City of New-York, ss.

WILLIAM Heath, and Aaron Booth, of this City, Clerks to Benjamin Booth, of the said City, Merchant, being duly sworn, severally make Oath and say, That these Deponents attend daily at the Store of the said Benjamin Booth; and that it is a standing Instruction to them these Deponents, in the Sale of Goods, not to cut, subdivide, or otherwise part Pieces and Dozens, by Means whereof the said Benjamin Booth, hath lost the Sale of many Goods, in order to avoid the Imputation of Retailing. And these Deponents further say, that the said Benjamin Booth, hath been so cautious in this Point, that he has always refused to cut Broadcloths, even when a Person has offered to take half a Piece.

Sworn before me, the 6th Day of July, 1768. WILLIAM HEATH, AARON BOOTH.

JOHN W. SMITH, Notary Publick. 3i 33

New-Jersey, Monmouth, } BY Order of the Hon. John Anderson, and James Lawrence, Esq; two of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for said County: Whereas Ezekiel Ellison, Andrew Pearce, and Gersham Bullman, Prisoners for Debt, in the Gaol of said County, did on the 28th Day of June, 1768, make Application to said Judges, for the Benefit of the late Insolvent Act, entitled, "An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, made in the eighth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, for said Purpose," having qualified and filed their Shedules.—Now these are to give Notice to the Creditors of the said Debtors, that they be together at said Gaol aforesaid, on the 26th Day of July next, at ten of the Clock, to shew cause (if any they have) why the said Prisoners Estates, should not be assigned, and their Bodies discharged from their Confinement, pursuant to said Act. 3i 33

To be sold by the subscribers,

A Very commodious brick house and back buildings, having a good yard with a well and pump in it, as also a cistern, and a large store house at the end of the lot situate in Queen-street, next to Mr. Peter Remsen's, and opposite Mr. Robert Gilbert Livingston's, now in the tenure of Messrs. Imlay and Schenk, and is convenient for a merchant, doctor, or an apothecary, it being a noted house, and very suitable for either; also another house in King's-street, very well situated for business, and joins a house of the hon. Wm. Smith, esq; in which he formerly kept his office, and is opposite a house of Mr. John Troop, now in the tenure of Capt. Joseph Jauncey: Also 2000 acres of a valuable tract of land, known by the name of Henderson's patent, and are distinguished from several others in said tract, by lot No. 4, and No. 6, joining to lot No. 3, sold some time ago to ten German families that are settled on it, and lies situate on the south-side of the Mohawk's-river; about 7 or 8 miles from the German-flats, and are supposed to be equal in goodness to it; and 175 acres of valuable land in the county of Ulster and township of New-Windsor.—As the money is not wanted for either the houses or land, the purchaser may have time to pay the money, as interest only is wanted on it.—— For terms of sale, inquire of Capt. Peter Corne, John Imlay, Alexander Moore, and Messrs. Imlay and Schenk, merchants, in New-York. TIESIE HENDERSON.

June 6th, 1768. 3i 33

POETS CORNER.

Mr. HOLT,

BY inserting the following Lines, taken from an English Paper of a late Date, in your Poet's Corner, you will much oblige many of your Readers, who *have not the Honour* to be WHIGS, and especially him who *has* the Honour to be, Mr. Printer, your very humble Servant, and

A TORY.

New-Jersey, July 1, 1768.

THE ENGLISH INDEPENDANT:
AN OLD BALLAD,
(Discovered in the Ruins of HERCULANEUM,)
Set to a new TUNE.

YE gentle, generous WHIGS, give Ear,
I sing——what none of You need fear——
I sing (and, Mark the End on't!)
The Knave in Piety profound;
With PHYZ so LONG, and HEAD so ROUND,
The Crafty, crying,
Cheating, lying,
ENGLISH INDEPENDANT.

Of ancient BABYLONISH WHORE,
And JUDAS, gorg'd with sacred Gore,
He shines a true Descendant:
The fostering Bosom pleas'd to wound,
He throws his FIERY DARTS around;
A raving, ranting,
Cozening, canting,
ENGLISH INDEPENDANT.

By Nature false, and insincere,
Alike his Frowns and Smiles I fear,
Should e'er he gain th' Ascendant:
I know him by his RUEFUL FACE,
His DEEDS of DEATH, and WORDS of GRACE,
A ghostly-grunting,
Office-hunting,
ENGLISH INDEPENDANT.

To Dust dejected in Disgrace,
But when he once obtains a PLACE,
He soon is found to mend on't:
He changes, with the changing Scene,
Yet is, what he hath ever been,
A saucy, tricking,
Prelate-kicking,
ENGLISH INDEPENDANT.

With Power, and Pride, and Purse, elate,
'Twas HE who ruin'd CHURCH and STATE,
—The NATION's firm DEFENDANT!——
Who drank a murder'd CHARLES's Blood,
And would a GEORGE's—if he cou'd;——
A beastly-swilling,
Sovereign-killing,
ENGLISH INDEPENDANT.

Choice Carolina PINK ROOT,
TO BE SOLD, BY
ISAAC PINTO,
In BAYARD-STREET, 182

To all Persons interested in the Lands herein after mentioned.

WHereas a certain tract or parcel of land, with the appurtenances, situate, lying and being to the north of Albany, on both sides of Hudson's-river, (beginning at the uppermost limits of the land, formerly bought by Goose Gerrsen and Philip Peterse Schuyler, being a creek, called Teonandehowa, which is the southermost bounds of the said lands, and from thence up both sides of the river northerly, to a creek called Deonondehowa, the land on the said creek included, keeping the same length on the west side of the river, and so running east and west into the woods, as far as the Indians' right and title to the within mentioned lands) was on the 4th day of November, in the year of our lord, 1684, under the great seal of the province of New-York, granted unto Cornelius Van Dyck, Jan Janzen Bleecker, Peter Philipse Schuyler, Johannes Wendell, Dirck Wessells, David Schuyler and Robert Livingston; And whereas a division of part of the said tract of land, has been made by the said original proprietors above named on the 15th day of April, Anno Domini, 1685; and whereas also, another division has been made, of other part of the said tract or parcel of land, on the first day of June, Anno Domini, 1751; We the subscribers, being part owners of the said tract or parcel of land, granted as aforesaid, do (by virtue of a certain act of the lieutenant governor, the council, and general assembly of this province of New-York, passed on the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1762, entitled, "an act for the more effectual collecting of "his Majesty's quit-rents, in the colony of New-York, and for "partition of lands in order thereto;") hereby give notice, that Peter Lansingh, Esq; Nanning Visscher and Philip Van Rensselaer, of the city of Albany, persons not interested in the said lands, are appointed commissioners to make partition of the remainder of all such lands, creeks, rivers and falls of water, (as is not already divided) and comprehended in the said abovementioned and described tract or parcel of land, excepting some part of the farm, now in possession of John O'Farrell, with its appurtenances, situate at Still-Water; and that the said commissioners will meet on the 3th day of August next ensuing the date hereof, at the house of Mr. Richard Cartwright, innholder, in the said city of Albany; and all persons interested in the said lands are hereby required to attend on the day, and at the place aforesaid, for the purpose abovementioned.

Dated this 14th day of May, Anno Domini 1768.

PHILIP J. SCHUYLER,
JOHN R. BLEECKER,
JOHN GLEN,
JACOB BLEECKER.

24 37

City of New-York, 16th June 1768.

VAUX-HALL GARDEN,

THE *Subscriber* begs Leave to acquaint the *Public*, that since his Absence from this City, the House and Gardens, have been occupied by *Major James*, and are now in good Order; That he has provided neat Wines, and other Liquors; *Relishes at all Times*, and every necessary to accommodate his old Friends and Customers,—and such Ladies, Gentlemen, and others, who may be pleased to favour him with their Company.

Large or small Entertainments provided, in the most genteel Manner, on the shortest Notice.

Dinners, Suppers, &c. dressed at Gentlemen's own Houses, *as heretofore*, and the utmost Care on all Occasions to oblige, so far as in the Power of the City's

Very humble Servant,
SAMUEL FRANCIS.

N. B. Breakfasting, Tea, Coffee, &c. Mead, Cakes, Tarts, Jellies, Sillibubs, &c. all at the lowest Rates. 28 31

WANTS EMPLOY,

IN the Capacity of a Clerk, or to attend a Store, a young Man, who can have a Recommendation from his last Place. For further Particulars inquire of Capt. M'Donald, or the Printer. 27 30

Philadelphia, May 26, 1768.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has removed into that large and commodious Inn, situated in Third-street, (between Market and Arch-streets) for some time known by the name of the BULL's HEAD, (but is now called the BUNCH of GRAPES) where he purposes to keep a genteel HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT, for travellers and others, who may depend on the best fare and civilest treatment, as it will be his constant endeavour to give the most perfect satisfaction to all who shall favour him with their custom.

He has furnished his house with the best liquors, as well as every other requisite suitable to his design; and has also prepared STABLES and SHEDS (which are as good as any in this province) for the reception of HORSES and CARRIAGES, which shall be taken the utmost care of.

His house is very well calculated for an Inn, and has the advantage of an elegant and spacious room for the accommodation of large companies, who may have occasion to meet on business or recreation.

When it is considered that Third-street is becoming one of the grandest avenues into this city,—that the house stands in the neighbourhood of many principal merchants and capital stores,—and that it is also very near the market, the propriety of a good Inn, in such a place will undoubtedly be generally allowed,——he therefore hopes that his endeavours to serve and oblige, will (by the generosity of the public) be attended with some benefit to himself.

27 40 JOSIAH F. DAVENPORT.

To be sold at public Vendue, on Monday the first of August next at ten o'Clock in the Morning, at the Merchant's Coffee-House, the following Houses, Lots of Ground, &c.

A HOUSE and lot of ground fronting on Burnet's-street, wherein Mr. James De Peyster now lives.

A house and lot adjoining thereto, fronting on Burnet's-street, wherein Mr. Daniel Phenix now lives.

A store-house and lot of ground, adjoining the house Mr. Phenix lives in, likewise fronting on Burnet's-street, containing in breadth in front, about 24 feet, and in depth about 100 feet.

A stable and lot fronting on Queen-street, adjoining to the house wherein the late Treasurer lived, containing in breadth, in front, about 27 feet, and in depth about 100 feet.

A house and lot on Burnet's-quay, fronting the east-river, wherein Mr. Thomas Doran now lives.

A house and lot in French church-street, next door to Mr. William Horsfield's, wherein Mr. Springall now lives.

A house and three lots beyond fresh-water, next door to Mr. Stout's, wherein Christopher Taner now lives.

A store house and lot in dock-street, now possessed by Mr. Theodorus Van Wyck, containing in breadth in front on dock-street, about 33 feet, and in length about 80 feet. On the rear of the said lot is a small tenement wherein Isaac Brown (cooper) now lives.

A lot of ground adjoining the rear of the last mentioned lot, and fronting the east-river, in breadth about 33 feet, in length about 80 feet.

A tract of land in the Great Patent, near Esopus, called, lot No. 1, in the division of lot, No. 2, containing about 3 or 4000 acres.

A house and lot in Queen-street, wherein the widow of Abraham De Peyster, Esq; deceased (late Treasurer) now lives.

A tract of land in the county of Ulster, near the Great Pond, containing 1035 acres. 18 21

Richard Norris, *Stay-Maker*,
FROM LONDON:

MAKES all sorts of stays & jumps, turned and plain, with French and Mecklinburg waistcoats, German jackets, slips after the neatest and best manner, and at the most reasonable Rates: Any ladies uneasy in their shapes, he likewise fits without any Incumberance; young ladies and growing misses inclined to casts or rises in the hips or shoulders, he likewise prevents by methods approved of by the society of stay-makers in London: He acquires the first fashions of the court of London by a correspondent he has settled there. He has had the honour of working for several ladies of distinction both in England and in this city with universal applause, and flatters himself he gave entire satisfaction, as he engages his work preferable to any done in these parts for neatness and true fitting.

N. B. The said NORRIS, cuts whale-bone for merchants and others, and sells his bone at the lowest price; he returns his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future promotion.—He waits on ladies at any distance, and is to be found next door to the late Mayor, opposite Mr. Lott's, in Smith-street, New-York. 29 32

A FRESH IMPORTATION at the UNIVERSAL STORE, OR

At the Sign of the
Looking Glass & Druggist Pot,
At the Corner of the Old Slip-Market,
NEW-YORK;

A variety of pictures, looking-glasses, and paper hangings,
With flint glasses of all kinds.
London and Bristol crown window glass of all sizes, as large as 27 by 22 inches.
Coach and plate glass.

Painters and Limners Colours, mix'd or unmix'd.
Varnish of all kinds,—Japaners articles,—Gold and silver leaf, &c.
Dying Colours with every Article belonging to dying.
Fullers articles,——Founders and smelters do.—Hatters trimmings,—Foil and stones, &c. for Jewellers,—London and hard metal pewter,—Brass and copper ware,—Carpeting of all kinds,—China do.—Spicery.
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
With a general Assortment of genuine patented Medicines, warranted, and Shop Furnitures.

☞ N. B. *The above Advertisement, being only the Heads, which consists of a Variety of Articles, almost every particular in each Branch can be commanded at the above Store.*

ALSO; *English Sail Cloth, No. 1, to 6—Nails and Brads of all Sizes. Tin Sheets in Boxes, Sheet Iron; Sheet and Bar Lead; Shot of all Sizes; English and German Steel. Variety of Chimney Tiles. Allum, Copperas, Brimstone, Salt Petre, Borax, Seeds, &c. for Distillers.*
Sold Wholesale and Retail.

Perry, Hayes & Sherbrooke,
Have for SALE,

A fresh Assortment of Dry Goods, Ironmongery, &c. &c. Bristol Sail Cloth and Osnabrugs, Madeira Wine, Bristol Beer, Boxes of Tin, Window Glass; short Pipes, Crates of Stone and Glass Ware, assorted; yellow Ware; Spermaceti Candles, double and single refined Loaf Sugar, Corn Mills; Sithes, Sickles, Nails, &c.

Also, the Hull of a new Brigantine, Burther 120 Tons or thereabouts, for which dry Goods will be taken in Payment. 27 36

TO BE SOLD,
By HENRY C. BOGART,
Next Door to Mr. Robert Ray's, near the Old Dutch Church;

CHOICE Muscovado Sugars in Hogsheads fit for Shops, Jamaica Spirits, West-India and New-York Rum, Molasses, and a few Bales of Cotton.

MARY PHILIPS,
Has just imported in the Ship New-York, Captain Lawrence, from London:

A Large and neat Assortment of MILLENARY and new fancied Goods of the newest Fashion and genteelest Taste, too tedious to mention, at her Store in Smith-Street. *May* 28. 95

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL,

OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1331.

[THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1768.]

To the *Printer* of the *London Gazetteer*.

THOSE who would conduct us blindfold into the pit which the Americans have dug for us, ſpare no pains to whitewaſh the late groſs inſult which Boſton has offered to the higheſt intereſts, the trade and manufactures, of this kingdom, in her late reſolutions againſt uſing and wearing Britiſh goods; or which is the ſame thing, ſuch kinds of European manufactures as we deal in. An affected poverty is, we hear, the pretence for reſolving againſt theſe luxuries: But what man of ſenſe will ſwallow that abſurdity? A real poverty, or even a diſlike is a ſufficient reaſon for not buying any particular commodity; and it is certain that no individual ought to purchaſe what he cannot pay. But why tie themſelves down by ſubſcriptions to buy none of our commodities on any account? This act of combination, if entered into by perſons not able to buy, is an act of lunacy, for they that CANNOT, have no occaſion to oblige themſelves that they WILL NOT. The very act ſuppoſes in the combining parties, a conſciouſneſs of ability, though a rooted averſion in theſe purchaſes, and a ſtrong diſpoſition, by the forcible means of ſubſcriptions, to tie down others from dealing with us, that might be inclined ſo to do, if they were not deterred by the odium annexed to the diſſenting from the popular proſcriptions of the ſubſcribers. We deſire not the cuſtom of Americans that cannot pay; but muſt conſider them as our ſworn enemies who attempt to ſet it up, as the touchſtone of public virtue in America, to refuſe our goods which they can pay for, and are inclined to purchaſe, as the Boſton ſubſcribers certainly do.

Beſides, the Americans have made no diſtinction between Britiſh manufactures, and thoſe we import from other countries; and they even make as ſtrong reſolutions againſt our woollen goods as the reſt, though not conceived in ſo direct terms; ſo that the whole complexion of the combination bears indelible characters of their intention, ſo far as it is in their power, to ſtarve our manufacturers, or to drive them from this iſland by hunger. Is ſuch a temper tolerable in ſubjects? or can we one moment doubt that thoſe who would ſtarve us would cut our throats, if they could effect that carnage.

It is ſaid they have not reſolved againſt our hardware. A mighty favour indeed! It is however worth our while to conſider the poſſeſſion of ſwords be not the point aimed at by that ſeeming indulgence. They may, perhaps, ſuffer purchaſers of that ſort, for the ſake of having ſwords at hand to ſheath in our boſoms when opportunity offers. In ſhort, Sir, the Boſtonites could not by any other means have ſo forcibly inculcated upon their countrymen, that the eſſence of American virtue conſiſts in diſtreſſing, affronting, and ſtarving Britain, while they feed upon our fields and ſit under our fig-trees. In their own vindication, indeed, they deny that we nurſed them and made them what they are; as if infant colonies could have protected themſelves from being a prey to the firſt invaders, without our aſſiſtance: But falſhood and ingratitude muſt always be linked together.

We ſee, Sir, in Boſton, not generous rivals, like our neighbours of France, but degenerate ſubjects who would leave us no marks of ſovereignty over them but ſuch as would cruſh us to atoms by the weight of expences, while they leave no means uneſſayed to turn this iſland into a deſart. But happily for us, many of the miſled patrons of America now ſee their error, and a ſhort time it is to be hoped, will unite us all in the neceſſary ſcheme of politics, with regard to thoſe countries, that we may, while it is in our power, take proper meaſures with three million of ſubjects, who already aſpire not at independence only, but at a monopolizing deſpotiſm over us, and tyrannical impoſitions on their fellow coloniſts, in order to reſtrain them from dealing with England. But as we have an unqueſtionable right to regulate their progreſs in manufactures and commerce, ſo as to preſerve our own, we muſt take ſuch meaſures as may humble and reſtrain that genius in America, which is ready to undo Britain.

OLD ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, June 13.

Extract of a Letter from Michilimakinac, February 23d 1768.

"THE 6th of December laſt, an expreſs arrived from the Commander in chief, with orders to put Major Rogers under arreſt for high treaſon, which was accordingly done. During his confinement, he endeavoured to gain the affections of the ſoldiers, on purpoſe to procure his liberty: his intention was to head them, and with the Indians, who are his friends, to take Detroit and Illinois, after which to march with the plunder to Miſſiſippi, and there join Capt. Hopkins with whom he had for ſome time carried on a correſpondence." [Capt. Hopkins had been a Captain in the regular ſervice during the laſt war, but being reduced at the peace, he went into the ſervice of France, in which he was immediately promoted to the rank of Lieut. Colonel, and received a handſome gratuity in money; ſince which he has moſtly reſided at Cape Francois, but is at preſent thought to be ſome where on the banks of the Miſſiſippi.] "A Canadian whom he had entruſted with his deſign informed me upon oath, of the whole, having conſulted with Lieut. Chriſtie, and another gentlemen who were in the ſecret with me, what was proper to be done. We adviſed the informer to go to the Major to aſſure him of his friendſhip & attachment, and to endeavour to procure a recompence for his joining in the plot. He went, ſucceeded, and returned to me with a promiſary note ſigned by Rogers, to pay him a hundred pounds annually, for five years: he was alſo to accompany Rogers to Capt. Hopkins, upon condition that he ſhould bring over the Savages to his intereſt, ſeize me, Lieut. Chriſte, and Enſign Johnſton, and all thoſe that ſhould oppoſe his deſign were to be maſſacred. As to the ſoldiers, he was certain, except a few, that they were his friends.

David Fullerton, the Major's orderly man, and a chief conſpirator, has begged his life, and confeſſed his treaſon: they are both in irons under a guard, till the veſſel arrives to carry them down to New-York, which God ſend ſoon

I believe he has ſpirited up the Savages againſt us, for they howl and cry for him, and declare that they will have him in the ſpring. Notwithſtanding his villany is notorious, there are a great many of his party, three or four more of the ſoldiers are ſuſpected, and the Major is ſuch a ſcoundrel as to undertake any thing: we have therefore to take care that our throats are not cut in the night. As for my part, I never paſſed ſo diſagreeable a winter.—Since I have diſcovered ſuch a villanous plot within our works, we have no fear of the enemy without. The diſcovery has ſaved not only his Majeſty's garriſon, but alſo the lives and property of many of his ſubjects."

It is ſaid there were goods to the value of two or three hundred thouſand pounds ſterling, at the different poſts on the Lakes, and that Major Rogers owed ſeveral thouſand pounds to the Canadian merchants.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.

A Gentleman in Lancaſter County, who favoured his Friend in this City, with an Account of the late dreadful Hail-Storm, has ſince been pleaſed to furniſh the following Remarks, which, as they cannot fail of being acceptable to ſuch of our Readers as are of a ſpeculative and philoſophical Turn, we are pleaſed with having an Opportunity to inſert them.

"Upon breaking ſeveral of the "*Hail-Stones*, ſuch as were *ſpherical*, were found "to be compoſed of various Orbs, or Coats of Ice, "encompaſſing one another like the Coats of an "Onion, which contained in the Middle a tranſparent *Nucleus*, about the Size of a Piſtol-Bullet. "In ſome, this *Nucleus* was opake, with bright "Radiations iſſuing from it to the Surface, like "thoſe diſcovered in breaking the ſulphureous *Nodules*, or globular *Pyrites*, found in ſeveral Parts "of the Country.—Some were encompaſſed with "fine *Striæ*, like the firſt Shootings of Froſt in "damp Ground; and ſome were concreted into "ſolid, but irregular Lumps of Ice.

"As the Wind from the S. E. oppoſed the Progreſs of the Clouds, which began in the N. W. "we may ſuppoſe that the firſt Clouds, by being "preſſed behind by the thickening Storm, and oppoſed in Front by the Wind, were, by that Means, "forced up into the colder Regions, and that there "this *Nucleus* was formed, which congealed more "and more as it fell thro' the watery Clouds, and "ſo received different Coats at different Stages.—"Such Hail-Stones as appeared under other Forms "were, in all Probability, compoſed of a Number "of ſmall Ones, which met, joined, and congealed "together in their Paſſage through different Clouds. "—The dreadful Noiſe, with which this Storm approached, proceeded, no Doubt, from the ſtriking "and claſhing together of the large Stones in their "Fall.

"How far this Storm extended I have not been "able to diſcover, but from the beſt Information "yet received, it began ſomewhere about *Shamokin* "—divided into different Branches, all keeping "pretty near a S. E. Courſe, and deſtroying whole "Plantations on this Side and that, without touching others which lay contiguous; and ended (at "leaſt with Regard to its deſtructive Fury) ſomewhere about Warwick-Furnace, in Cheſter-"County.

"How awful are the Diſpenſations of Providence! "—JEHOVAH "rides in the Whirlwind, and directs the Storm."—"He commands the *Snow* and "*Hail*, and they obey his Word.—Let us adore—"let us tremble!—

"*P. S.*—Much as I was ſurpriſed at the prodigious Size of the above deſcribed Hail-Stones, I "was much more ſo, in reading, a few Days ſince, "an Account given by Dr. HOOKE, in ſome of his "Philoſophical Papers, collected and publiſhed by "Mr. DERHAM—that he had taken the Dimenſions and Figures of ſeveral Hail-Stones which "fell in England, meaſuring THIRTEEN Inches "in Circumference."

Lancaſter County, June 23, 1768.

FRENCH *LICQUEURS*,

TO BE SOLD,

By WILLIAM APTHORP,

At Mr. James M'Evers's Store. 28 31

TO BE SOLD,

By Jonathan Hampton,

In CHAPEL-STREET, NEW-YORK,

Oppoſite Captain ANDREW LAW's;

A Large and neat Aſſortment of Windſor Chairs, made in the beſt and neateſt Manner, & well painted, viz. High back'd, low back'd and Sack-back'd Chairs and Settees, or double ſeated, fit for Piazza or Gardens,—Children's dining and low Chairs, &c.

N. B. As the above HAMPTON intends conſtantly to keep a large Number of all Sorts of the above Chairs by him for Sale, all Perſons wanting ſuch, may depend on being ſupplied with any Quantity, Wholeſale or Retail, at reaſonable Rates. 24—

Juſt imported in the New-York, Capt. Lawrence, and to be ſold, by

ISAAC NOBLE,

Next Door to Doctor Milligan's, in Beaver-Street,

BEST jar raiſins, by the jar or pound;
Raiſins of the ſun, and currants, in caſks;
Almonds and figs;
Double Glouceſter cheeſe;
Florence oil in betties;
Olives, capers and anchovies;

All kinds of ſpices by the pound or ounce.

Chocolate,
Hyſon tea, 28s. per lb.
Souchong, 18s.
Congoe, 14s. 6d.

LIKEWISE,

A few French liquors, Frontiniac wine, &c.

ALSO,

An aſſortment of Dutch tiles. 26 29

To the PUBLICK,

PETER VIANEY,

Muſic, Fencing, and *Dancing-Maſter;*

WHO keeps a private and public ſchool oppoſite to the Hon. John Watts's, at Mrs. Hayes's, near the exchange, having heard that a report has been ſpread, that he aſks two guineas a quarter, and two guineas entrance, for teaching young ladies and gentlemen to dance, finds it neceſſary to contradict publickly a report certainly publiſh'd to prevent him from getting ſcholars.—His demand was no more than one guinea a quarter and a guinea entrance, however at the deſire of ſome gentlemen and ladies, he will for the future teach at a piſtole a quarter, and a piſtole entrance, and will wait on any ladies or gentlemen that chooſe to be taught, at their own houſes.——He will teach French country dances, either at home or abroad.

ANCHORS,

FROM one hundred and fifty to one thouſand, made of the very beſt of bar iron, by the beſt Anchor-ſmith in America, equal if not ſuperior in quality to any made in Europe, to be ſold by

JOHN ABEEL,

Near Coenties-Market, who can ſupply any Gentleman on a ſhort Notice with Anchors from 1000 to 1500 weight. (29

RED and white PORT, very excellent in Pipes, Hogſheads, and Quarter-Caſks, to be ſold by CHARLES NICOLL, at the White-Hall. 26.

Thomas Bridgen Attwood,

INTENDING ſhortly to leave this City, deſires all Perſons who have any Demands upon him, to bring in their Accounts; and all ſuch who are indebted to him are requeſted to pay the ſame forthwith to prevent further Trouble.

He has to diſpoſe of on the loweſt Terms, a freſh and general Aſſortment of Drugs and Medicines, at his Store in Broad-Street, near the General's.——Alſo a Quantity of the moſt approved Patent Medicines from the Original Ware-Houſes, viz.

JAMES's powder
Fraucis's
Daffy's
Squire's
Boſtock's elixir
Hooper's, Lockyer's, and Anderſon's pills
Greenough's tincture, for the Tooth-ach, and for cleanſing the Teeth
Stomachic lozenges
Blois's lozenges
Chace's balſamic pills
Pectoral balſam of honey
Hill's tincture of valerian
Bateman's drops
Godfrey's cordial
Britiſh oil
Stoughton's bitters
Boerhaave's balſam
Turlington's balſam of life
Vitriolic æther for the head-ach
Perfumery of all kinds
Eſſence of burgamot,
- - - Lemons
- - - Lavender
- - - Roſemary
- - - Ambergriſe, &c. &c.
Oil of cinnamon
- - Nutmegs
- - Cloves
- - Rhodium, &c. &c.
Anodyne necklaces for children
Anodyne powders for ditto
Ryan's ſugar plumbs
Balſam of Gilead
Paſte for the teeth
Powder and bruſhes for ditto
Shaving boxes and bruſhes
Shaving machines
Waſh balls and boxes
Pomatum hard and ſoft
Smelling bottles of various ſorts
Eau deluce
- - Sans pareil

Simple and compound Waters.

Pepper mint
Hungary
Lavender
Roſe
Orange flower
Honey
Burgamot
Elder flower, &c.
} Water.

Court plaſter
Gold beater's ſkin
Oil caſe
Lavender, roſemary, chamomile and roſe flowers
Surgeon's, capital inſtruments
- - - Pocket ditto, plain and ſilver mounted
Lancet caſes, ſilver mounted and plain
Beſt crown lancets
Teeth inſtruments, Trocars,
Catheters, male and female.
Scarificators and cuppping-glaſſes—crooked needles
Steel truſſes, double & ſingle
Medicine cheſts
Caſe bottles, ſpecies do. with braſs caps
Stopper bottles from two quarts to half an ounce
Wide mouth'd bottles of all ſizes
Syringes, pewter and ivory
Bolus knives
Mortars, braſs, iron, and marble, fit for private Families
Small ſcales and weights
Iſinglaſs
Hartſhorn ſhavings
Sago, ſalop, vermicelli
Lint, tow, &c. &c.

Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole Stock, and Fixtures, may have immediate Poſſeſſion of the Houſe and Store, which for Years has been a well frequented Shop, lying very convenient for Country Practitioners as well as Retail Buſineſs.—All poſſible Encouragement will be given to promote their Intereſt. 28—

Scrivener, Regiſter, and Conveyancer's Office, In Broad-Street,

A *Conſiderable Sum of Money*, ready to diſcount *good Bonds*, *Bills*, or *Notes* or to lend *on Bottomry*.—*Caſh* ſolicited on other approved Securities as uſual.

The general Buſineſs of this *Office*, executed on the moſt eaſy Terms, with ſtrict Secrecy, immediate diſpatch, and punctual Attendance, from Seven in the Morning, 'till Nine at Night.

ALL PERSONS MAY RELY, on receiving ſuch *candid Opinion and Advice*, in any Caſe of *Law*, or *Equity*, as to give the deſired Satisfaction:——*And* of all Deeds, and other Inſtruments in Writing whatſoever, being drawn effectually to anſwer the Purpoſes intended, by the *Publick's*

Much favoured, and
Very obedient Servant,
JOHN C. KNAPP.
Attorney at Law, & B. R.

New-York,
16th June 1768.

☞ Mr. KNAPP, fully determined (with Divine Permiſſion) to go for England in about two Years, will inſtruct any Perſon of liberal Education in the Buſineſs of this *Office*, and engage to quit the ſame to him at May 1770. 8z 31

At WILLIAMS's STORE,

In Broad-ſtreet, New-York, near the Exchange, facing the houſe of his Excellency Gen. GAGE, is now opening, A freſh and complete aſſortment of the following goods, in the greateſt variety and neweſt patterns; lately imported in the laſt ſhips, and will be ſold by the ſaid WILLIAMS, at ſuch prices as will, on inſpection, convince all who underſtand goods, of his ability, and inclination not to be underſold:

INDIA Chintz, printed cottons and chintz for gowns and furnitures, curious printed handkerchiefs with maps, hunting pieces, landſkips, ſea pieces and India patterns; Gulick hollands, Scotch hollands, long lawns, tandem, double and quadruple Sileſias, plain and flowered Sileſia lawns, plain, ſtrip't and flowered lawns; gauzes and minionets, cambricks, muſlins, Damaſcus's, burdets, ginghams, ſtript and check'd cottons and linens of all breadths, furniture checks, Scotch check handkerchiefs; diaper and damaſk cloutings, napkinning and tabling of all ſorts; Iriſh linens of all breadths and prices, dowlas and ſheetings, German dowlas, garlix, ſtript and figured dimities, counterpains and jeans, dyed jeans and pillows, black Mancheſter velvets, Ruſſia diapers and towelling, Scotch oznaburghs, &c. &c. &c.

☞ If JOHN CHESTON, by Trade a Cooper, who came from Briſtol about Three Years ago, will call on Mr. WILLIAMS, he will hear agreeable News. (24 27)

TO BE LET,

BY JAMES VAN VARCK, for one or more Years, at a very low Rent, together or ſeparate,—the Dwelling-Houſe, Bake-Houſe, and large Store-Houſe, now in the Tenure of the Widow Brower, near the Battery. 14

GARRAT NOEL,

Has imported in the laſt Veſſels from London, a Variety of Articles in his uſual Way,—amongſt which are new Books, viz

THE Evangelical Expoſitor, or a Commentary on the Holy Bible, in two Vols. Folio, By the Rev. Thomas Haweis.

Doctor Nugent's Travels through Germany, with a particular Account of the Courts of Mecklenburg.

Fables, by Doctor Wilke, Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy in the Univerſity of St. Andrews, with very fine Cuts.

An Eaſy Introduction to Mechanics, &c. by John Ryland, of Northampton,—For the Uſe of Schools and private Gentlemen.

Boſwell's Account of Corſica; the Journal of a Tour to that Iſland, and Memoirs of the great Paſchal Paoli.

The Complete Cook, in all its Branches, containing the greateſt Variety of approved Receipts in Cookery, Paſtry, Confectionary, Preſerving, Pickleing, Collaring, &c. by James Jenks, Cook, for the Uſe of Families.

A new Edition of Enticks Pocket Dictionary.

Witſius on the Covenants,

Doctor Witherſpoon's Hiſtory of a Corporation of Servants, diſcovered a few Years ago in the interior Parts of South-America, containing ſome very ſurpriſing Events and extraordinary Characters.

ALSO,

The Doctor's Works in 3 Vols. Folio,—the Treatiſe on Regeneration, which makes the Third Vol. may be had ſeparate; and a Sermon preached at the Ordination of Mr. Davidſon, and another at the Opening of the Synod of Glaſgow, in 1759.

LIKEWISE,

Paintings on Glaſs, in double carved Frames
Books of Views in North-America and Weſt-Indies.
Bell's new Map of North-America.

A Variety of the beſt Books in Huſbandry and Gardening, Architecture, Surveying Inſtruments, and Books,—Quadrants, Draughts, Seamen's Books of all Sorts, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Said NOEL has juſt imported a few extraordinary good Temple Spectacles, with Brazil Pebble Eyes, ſet in Steel and Silver, double Joints, in very neat Caſes, from Three to Five Pounds per Pair. 26 29

Juſt imported in the Mercury, Capt. Haight, and other Ships from London, and to be ſold very cheap, by

Thomas Charles Willet,

In Smith-Street, two Doors below Mr. Grove Bend's.

LACE, a great variety of Blond, thread, black and Dutch lace
Gauze, plain, ſtriped and figured
Gauze aprons
Sattins, black and white figured for cloaks
Drab ſattins, and ſarcenet
Modes, black, plain, ſpotted and figured
Perſians
Cardinal ſilks
Sarcenets
Ribbons, plain and figured
Do. black and white love
Barcelona handkerchiefs
Black cravats
Baladine beſt ſewing ſilk, of all colours
Threads, white and coloured, cotton and Liſle
India cotton
Catgut, white and black
Ferret and ſilk ſtay laces
Nonſopretties, tapes, ſilk ferrets
Quality and ſhoe binding, ſilk ſhoe galoons
Braids, ſhaping galoons and French cord for ſtays
Quilted petticoats
Men's cheap ſilk ſtockings
Caps, a variety of the neweſt
Turbans [faſhion'd
Fillets, flower fillets
Gloves and mitts, ſilk, leather and patented
Necklaces
Hats and bonnets, ſattin and mode
Paſte board for do.
Paſte pins for the hair
Horn and Tortoiſe ſhel, combs and dreſſing combs of all ſorts
Cap wire
Fans
Trimmings for hats
Hair powder, fine Italian,
Engliſh pomatum
Teeth bruſhes
A dentifrice for the teeth
Eau de luce
Sans pareille
Lavender water
Roſe rapee ſnuff,
Patterns, a variety of the neweſt for needle work
Needles, common and white Chapel, darning, &c.
Pins thimbles 27—

Juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from London, a large and neat Aſſortment of the following Goods, which are now opening for Sale at the Store of

JOHN MORTON,

In Dock-Street, near the Exchange, viz.

PURPLE and light ground callico
Printed and pencil'd furniture ditto
Copper plate do.
Dark and light ground chintz
Dark & light ground cottons
Silk bandanoes
Silk romalls and cotton do.
Black and coloured taffaties
Ducapes of all colours
Strip'd & colour'd luteſtrings
Black paduſoy
Black, blue, and white figur'd mode
Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats
Thickſets, Sagathies
Pillowbeer fuſtians, everlaſtings
Marking canvas, cruels ſhaded
Scotch plades, hatband crapes
Red and white cambrick Handkerchiefs
Blue and white yard wide do.
Check handkerchiefs
Cambricks and lawns
Flowered do.
Flowered and ſtrip'd bordered handkerchiefs
Yard wide, 7-8 and 3-4 Iriſh linen
Sheeting, dowlaſs and oznaburgs
Clouting diaper
Huckaback for towelling
Indian and half ell Perſians
Damaſcus and burdets
Striped Hollands
Bed bunts
Yard wide and yd. 3-8 check,
Furniture check of all colours
Dark and light cotton gowns
Men's and women's cotton and thread hoſe
Boys white and brown thread ditto
Women's black and white ſilk mitts
Women's purple, claret and cloth coloured lamb mitts
Men's and women's black & white lamb gloves & mitts
Fans, cap and blond lace
Pearl necklaces
Fringes, Dutch lace
A variety of looking and dreſſing glaſſes of the neweſt faſhion
A general aſſortment of China as uſual

N. B. To be ſold on the loweſt Terms for Caſh. 27

ISAAC SEARS,

HAS FOR SALE,

THIS Country made ANCHORS, weight from 50 lb to 300, at 7½ pence per lb, warranted to be good. 28 31

ISAAC LOW,

HAS juſt imported by the Mercury, from London, and will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, at his ſtore between Coenties-market and the Exchange;

WILTON cloth, ſhalloons, buckram, black ſerge denim, oznaburgs, dowlaſs, 7-8 garlix; brown Holland, napkin and clouting diaper, fine bordered ditto, Iriſh linens; 9-8, and ell wide ſheeting; middling and ſuperfine Ruſſia drillings, cambricks, 7 8 and yard wide clear lawns, callicoes and chintzes, India chintz, ſpotted bandanoes; new ſilk lungee, and cotton romalls, luteſtring, black Barcelona and plain black mode handkerchiefs, paſte work, and bordered book muſlin ditto; 6-4 book muſlin, 6-4 coſſeas, beautiful yard wide and 6-4 ſprig'd muſlin, ſtrip'd and ſprig'd ditto; Jacconet and gold end, Terrindam ditto; Perſian taffaties plain and ſtrip'd, half yard and half ell Perſians, figured farcenet mode; blue, white, pink and black peelong ſattin; ſewing ſilks, cruels, pins, ſmall black beads, a handſome aſſortment of pearl necklaces, Hanover lace, white thread trolly, coxcomb and minionet lace; ribbons, and a great variety of other goods ſuitable to the ſeaſon.

Has alſo to diſpoſe of, beſt piſtol powder, and Madeira wine by the pipe. 27 30

Hendrick Oudenaarde, *Broker*,

IS removed from Rotten-Row, to Hanover-Square, to the Houſe wherein Mr. Richard Van Dyck formerly lived, next Door to Mr. Rudolphus Van Dyck, and nearly oppoſite to Mr. H. Gaine's Printing-Office;—where he begs Leave to acquaint the Public and Inhabitants of this City, that he has to ſell, by wholeſale and retail, Choice Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Indigo, Pepper, Rice, Pimento, &c. and kindly deſires the Continuance of their Cuſtom.

He likewiſe Charters Veſſels for different Ports of Europe and the Weſt-Indies. ALSO,

Collects in Freight Money, Manages Tranſactions relating to the Accounts of Veſſels and Cargoes, for both Maſters and Owners.

And from the Encouragement of ſuch Gentlemen as have been pleaſed to favour him with their Commands in letting Money upon Intereſt, he has a Proſpect to continue letting Money more or leſs throughout the Year, as it ſhall occaſionally come to Hand, and therefore without ſpecifying certain Sums, informs the Public, that they may be further ſupplied upon perſonal Security, or Mortgages upon Houſes or Lands, as ſhall be approved of, and the ſtricteſt Honour, Secrecy, and Diſpatch ſhall be obſerved in the Execution of his Office, by their moſt obedient humble Servant.

Said Oudenaarde ſupply's Orders in Town, Country, or elſewhere abroad, with Care and Expedition, at a moderate Brokerage. 23 26

Juſt imported and to be ſold exceeding cheap for Caſh or ſhort credit, by

WILLIAM SETON,

At his Store on Cruger's-Dock:

BOHEA tea, 3-4 dowlas, 3-4 and 7-8 garlix, 5-4 linens, white and brown; platilla royalles, 7-8 dowlas; bag Holland, Headen rolls, Oznaburgs, linen and cotton checks, nails of all ſizes, window glaſs, ſure. balls, duck, pidgeon and buck ſhot. Holland whited lon, lawn, Hambro' do. 7-8 clear lawns, printed linens, diaper and damaſk table cloths, diaper clouting, kentings, brown Ruſſia ſheeting, ſailcloth, Raven duck, Scotch handkerchiefs, Barcelona ditto, cravats, great variety of coloured chintzes, Heſſian linens, with many other articles. 28 31

Juſt imported in the Mercury, Haight, and to be ſold by

JOHN HAWKINS,

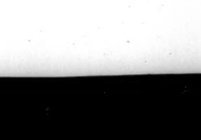
On the moſt reaſonable Terms, at his Store at Mrs. White's, Hanover-Square.

A Very neat aſſortment of printed callicoes, printed linen and cotton, the neweſt patterns, printed and long lawns, Iriſh linens; lawn, muſlin and ſilk handkerchiefs, garlix, Ruſſia drab, Raven ducks, Iriſh ſheeting; plain and figured dimity, 7-8 and yard wide damaſk table cloths, ſuperfine do. in ſets, cambricks, moreens, Damaſcus's, ginghams; ſilk callicoes, an entire new wear for Ladies; jeans, plain and corded camblets, everlaſtings, durants, Venetians, Queen's ſtuffs, &c. women's ſhoes, cotton and furniture check; men's and women's ſilk, thread and worſted hoſe, men's neweſt faſhion marbled ſilk do. black and coloured worſted breeches pieces, ſilk do. ſuperfine and coarſe broad-clothes, ſhalloons, ſilk and twiſt; japanned tea cheſts, trays, waiters, coffee pots, tea canniſters and bread baſkets; braſs ſconces, ſingle and double braſs candleſticks, and ſundry other articles. 28 31

To COVER this SEASON,

At Stephen Van Wyck's, at Little-Neck, in Fluſhing, on Long-Iſland, at THREE POUNDS the Seaſon, or FIVE POUNDS a Colt,——The fine Arabian Horſe

B A S H A W,



HE is about 15 Hands, high, and was bred by the Emperor of Morocco, who ſent him a Preſent to the Dey of Algiers; he gave him to the Swediſh Conſul there, who preſented him to the Grand Duke of Tuſkany. Whilſt his Royal Highneſs had him, he won in the ſame Summer the Plates at Sunna, Florence, Piſtoia and Sprato; beating a famous Engliſh Horſe at Florence, called the Grand Diavelo, and many others of no inferior Note.——Good Paſture may be had for Mares, at 2s. per Week, at the Place where he covers. *June* 6. 28 31

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing-Office at the Exchange, A Treatiſe, intitled,

A COMPANION for the YOUNG

PEOPLE OF NORTH-AMERICA, particularly recommended to thoſe within the Provinces of New-York, New-Jerſey, and Pennſylvania, calculated for the Promotion and Furtherance of Chriſtian Decorum among Families, and to excite a laudable and Chriſtian Emulation among young People, to purſue the Paths that lead to real Religion: By attempting to diſcover the Beauties of a virtuous Life, and remove all Objections againſt being early Religious.

By AHIMAAZ HARKER,
CANDIDATE for the MINISTRY.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL,
OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1332.

[SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1768.]

Province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay.*

BOSTON, June 30, 1768.

On Tueſday the 21*ſt Inſtant his Excellency the* Governor *ſent the following Meſſage to the Honourable Houſe of* Repreſentatives, *viz.*

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I HAVE his Majeſty's Orders to make a Requiſition to you, which I communicate to you in the very Words in which I have received it.—I muſt deſire you to take it into immediate Conſideration, and I aſſure you that your Reſolutions thereon will have moſt important Conſequences to the Province.——I am myſelf merely miniſterial in this Buſineſs having received his Majeſty's Inſtructions for all I have to do in it.—I heartily wiſh you may ſee how forceable the Expediency of your giving this Teſtimonial of your Duty and Submiſſion is at this Time; if you ſhould think otherwiſe I muſt nevertheleſs do my Duty.

Council-Chamber,
June 21*ſt*, 1768. F. BERNARD.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of HILLSBOROUGH, *dated* Whitehall. April 22*d*, 1768.

"IT gives great Concern to his Majeſty to find that the ſame Moderation which appeared by your Letter No. 3. to have been adopted at the Beginning of the Seſſion in a full Aſſembly had not continued, and inſtead of that Spirit of Prudence and Reſpect to the Conſtitution, which ſeemed at that Time to influence the Conduct of a large Majority of the Members, a thin Houſe at the Cloſe of the Seſſion ſhould have preſumed to revert to and Reſolve upon a Meaſure of ſo inflammatory a Nature as that of Writing to the other Colonies on a ſubject of their intended Repreſentation againſt ſome late Acts of Parliament.—His Majeſty conſiders the Step as evidently tending to create unwarrantable Combinations, to excite an unjuſtifiable Oppoſition to the Conſtitutional Authority of Parliament, and to revive thoſe unhappy Diviſions and Diſtractions which have operated ſo prejudicially to Great Britain and the Colonies.—After what paſſed in the former Part of the Seſſions, and after the declared Senſe of ſo large a Majority when the Houſe was full.—His Majeſty cannot but conſider this as a very unfair Proceeding, and the Reſolutions taken thereupon to be contrary to the real Senſe of the Aſſembly and procured by Surpriſe; and therefore it is the King's Pleaſure, that ſo ſoon as the General Court is again aſſembled at the Time preſcribed by Charter, you ſhould require of the Houſe of Repreſentatives in his Majeſty's Name to Reſcind the Reſolution that gave Birth to the Circular Letter from the Speaker, and to declare their Diſapprobation of and Diſſent to that raſh and haſty Proceeding.

"His Majeſty has the fulleſt Reliance on the Affections of his good Subjects in the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and has obſerved with Satisfaction that Spirit of Decency and Love of Order which has diſcovered itſelf in the Conduct of the moſt conſiderable of its Inhabitants, and therefore his Majeſty has the better Ground to hope that the Attempt made by a deſperate Faction to diſturb the public Tranquility will be diſcountenanced, and that the Execution of the Meaſure recommended to you will not meet with any Difficulty."——

The Houſe by Meſſage deſired the Governor to ſend them the Remainder of the above Letter, alſo another Letter from his Lordſhip, which had been communicated to his Majeſty's Council, and Copies of ſuch Letters as his Excellency had wrote on the Subject contained in his Meſſage, with the King's Inſtruction to him on this Matter.

In Conſequence of which Meſſage his Excellency the Governor's ſent the following Anſwer, viz.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

I Should have communicated to you the whole of the Earl of Hilliſborough's Letter relating to the Buſineſs which I laid before you on the 21ſt Inſtant, if I had not been deſirous that your Compliance with his Majeſty's Requiſition might have its full Merit, by its appearing to be entirely dictated by a Senſe of your Duty; but ſince you deſire to know what my further Orders are, I herewith ſend you a Copy of the Part of the Letter relative to this Buſineſs, which contains all my Inſtructions thereon; and as I know you will not expect that I ſhould diſobey the King's poſitive Commands, I muſt deſire that if you ſhall Reſolve to oblige me to execute them, you will, previouſly to your giving your final Anſwer, prevent the inconvenience that may fall upon the People for want of the annual Tax-Bill, which I underſtand is not yet ſent up to the Board—If I am obliged to Diſſolve the General Court, I ſhall not think myſelf at Liberty to call another, till I ſhall receive his Majeſty's Commands for that Purpoſe, which will be too late to prevent the Treaſurer iſſuing his Warrant for the whole Tax granted by the Act of the laſt Year.

As to the Letter of the Earl of Hillſborough which I communicated to the Council, I may beg Leave to be the proper Judge of the Time and Occaſion of communicating any Papers I receive to the Council or Houſe.—If I had then thought it expedient to lay it before the Houſe I ſhould then have done it; when I ſhall think it ſo I ſhall do it.

As to your Requeſt of Copies of my Letters to the Secretary of State, you may aſſure yourſelves that I ſhall not ever make public my Letters to his Majeſty's Miniſters but upon my own Motion and upon my own Reaſons.

Council-Chamber,
June 24, 1768. F. BERNARD.

Remainder of the Earl of HILLSBOROUGH's *Letter.*

——"IF it ſhould, and if, notwithſtanding the apprehenſions which may be juſtly entertained of the ill conſequences of this factious ſpirit which ſeems to have influenced the Reſolution of the Aſſembly at the concluſion of the laſt, the new Aſſembly ſhould refuſe to comply with his Majeſty's reaſonable expectations, it is the King's pleaſure you ſhould immediately diſſolve them, and tranſmit to me, to be laid before his Majeſty, an account of your proceedings thereon, to the end his Majeſty may, if he thinks fit, lay the whole matter before his Parliament, that ſuch proviſions as ſhall be found neceſſary may be made to prevent for the future a conduct of ſo extraordinary and unconſtitutional a nature.—It is not his Majeſty's intention that a faithful diſcharge of your duty ſhould operate to your own prejudice, or to the diſcontinuance of any neceſſary eſtabliſhment—proper care will be taken for the ſupport and dignity of Government."

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.

A MESSAGE from his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, *Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of Maryland, to the Houſe of Burgeſſes.*

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

THE King, our moſt gracious Sovereign, having been informed that a circular Letter, a Copy of which hath been communicated to his Miniſters, was, in February laſt, ſent by the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Colony of the Maſſachuſetts to the Speakers of the other Houſes of Aſſembly in North-America, hath been pleaſed to order it to be ſignified to me, that he conſiders ſuch Meaſure, to be of a moſt dangerous and factious Tendency, calculated to inflame the Minds of his good Subjects in the Colonies, to promote an unwarrantable Combination, to excite and encourage an open Oppoſition to, and Denial of the Authority of Parliament, and to ſubvert the true Principles of the Conſtitution.——But while I notify to you, his Majeſty's Sentiments, with Reſpect to this Matter, I am alſo to tell you, that the repeated Proofs which have been given by the Aſſembly of this Province, of their Reverence and Reſpect for the Laws, and of their faithful Attachment to the Conſtitution, leave little Room for his Majeſty to doubt, of their ſhewing a proper Reſentment of ſuch injuſtifiable Attempt to revive thoſe Diſtractions which have operated ſo fatally to the Prejudice both of the Colonies and the Mother Country; and I flatter myſelf, that in caſe ſuch Letter has been addreſſed to the Speaker of your Houſe, you will confirm the favourable Opinion his Majeſty at preſent entertains of his Maryland Subjects, by taking no Notice of ſuch Letter, which will be treating it with the Contempt it deſerves.

June 20*th*, 1768. HOR. SHARPE.

To his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, *Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the Province of Maryland.*

The Humble ADDRESS of the Houſe of Delagates,

May it pleaſe your Excellency.

IN Anſwer to your Excellency's Meſſage of the 20th, we muſt obſerve, that if the Letter from the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Colony of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, addreſſed to and communicated by our Speaker to the Houſe, be the ſame with the Letter, a Copy of which, you are pleaſed to intimate, hath been communicated to the King's Miniſters, it is very alarming to find, at a Time when the People of America think themſelves aggrieved by the late Acts of Parliament impoſing Taxes on them for the ſole and expreſs Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue, and in the moſt dutiful Manner are ſeeking Redreſs from the Throne, any Endeavours to unite in laying before their Sovereign what is apprehended to be their juſt Complaint, ſhould be looked upon "as a Meaſure of moſt dangerous and factious "Tendency, calculated to inflame the Minds of His Ma"jeſty's good Subjects in the Colonies, to promote an un"warrantable Combination, excite and encourage an open "Oppoſition to and Denial of the Authority of Parliament, "and to ſubvert the true Principles of the Conſtitution." We cannot but view this as an Attempt, in ſome of His Majeſty's Miniſters, to ſuppreſs all Communication of Sentiments between the Colonies, and to prevent the united Supplications of America from reaching the Royal Ear. We hope the Conduct of this Houſe will ever evince their Reverence and Reſpect for the Laws, and faithful Attachment to the Conſtitution; but we cannot be brought to reſent an Exertion of the moſt undoubted conſtitutional Right of petioning the Throne, or any Endeavours to procure and preſerve an Union of the Colonies, as an unjuſtifiable Attempt to revive thoſe "Diſtractions" which, it is ſaid, have operated ſo fatally to the Prejudice of both the Colonies and the Mother Country. We have the warmeſt and moſt affectionate Attachment to our Moſt Gracious Sovereign, and ſhall ever pay the readieſt and moſt reſpectful Regard to the juſt and conſtitutional Power of the Britiſh Parliament: But we ſhall not be intimidated (by a few ſounding Expreſſions) from doing what we think is right.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in their Letter to us, have intimated, that they have preferred an humble, dutiful and loyal Petition to the King and expreſſed their Confidence that the united and dutiful Supplications of his diſtreſſed American Subjects, will meet with his Royal and favourable Acceptance; and we think they have aſſerted their Rights with a decent Reſpect to their Sovereign, and a due Submiſſion to the Authority of Parliament.

What we ſhall do upon this Occaſion, or whether, in Conſequence of that Letter, we ſhall do any Thing, it is not our preſent Buſineſs to communicate to your Excellency; but of this be pleaſed to be aſſured, that we cannot be prevailed on to take no Notice of, or to treat with the leaſt Degree of Contempt a Letter ſo expreſſive of Duty and Loyalty to the Sovereign, and ſo replete with juſt Principles of Liberty; and your Excellency may depend, that whenever we apprehend the Rights of the People to be affected, we ſhall not fail boldly to aſſert, and ſteadily endeavour to maintain and ſupport them, always remembering, what we could wiſh never to be forgot, that by the Bill of Rights it is declared, "That it is the Right of the Subject to petition the King, "and all Commitments and Proſecutions for ſuch petitioning "are illegal."

N. B. *The Governor's Anſwer imported his Diſappointment in the Effect of his Meſſage, and his having Inſtructions to put an End to the Seſſion (whether to diſſolve or prorogue he did not ſay) if they proceeded to any Meaſures in Favour of Liberty.*

The Houſe has appointed a ſtanding Committee to forward their Petitions to the King, and anſwer the Letters from Maſſachuſetts and Virginia.

An Addreſs from the Moderator and Freemen of the Town of Providence, in the Colony of Rhode-Iſland, and Providence Plantations, convened in open Meeting the 20*th Day of June*, 1768, *to the Author of a Series of Letters ſigned A* FARMER.

SIR,

IN your Retirement, "near the Banks of the River Delaware," where you are completing, in a rational Way, the Number of Days allotted to you by Divine Goodneſs, the Conſciouſneſs of having employed thoſe Talents, which GOD hath beſtowed upon you, for the Support of our Rights, muſt afford you a Satisfaction vaſtly exceeding that which is derived to you from the univerſal Approbation of your Letters. However, amidſt the general Acclamations of your Praiſe, we, the Moderator and Freemen of the ancient Town of Providence cannot be ſilent; although we would not offend your Delicacy, or incur the Imputation of Flattery in expreſſing our Gratitude to you.

Your Benevolence to Mankind, fully diſcoverable from your Writings, doubtleſs cauſed you to addreſs your Countrymen, whom you tenderly call *Dear* and *Beloved*, in a Series of Letters, wherein you have, with great Judgment, and in the moſt ſpirited and forcible Manner, explained their Rights and Privileges; and vindicated them againſt ſuch as would reduce theſe extenſive Dominions of His Majeſty to Poverty, Miſery and Slavery. This, your patriot Exertion in our Cauſe, and indeed in the Cauſe of all the human Race in ſome Degree, hath rendered you very dear to us, although we know not your Perſon.

We deplore the Frailty of human Nature, in that it is neceſſary that ſhe ſhould be frequently awakened into Attention to our Duty in Matters very plain and incontrovertible, if we would ſuffer ourſelves to conſider them. From this Inattention to Things, evidently the Duty and Intereſt of the World, we ſuppoſe deſpotic Rule to have originated, and all the Train of Miſeries conſequent thereupon.

The virtuous and good Man, who rouſes an injured Country from their Lethargy, and animates them into active and ſucceſsful Endeavours for caſting off the Burdens impoſed on them, and effecting a full Enjoyment of the Rights of Men, which no human Creature ought to violate, will merit the warmeſt Expreſſions of Gratitude from his Countrymen, for his Inſtrumentality in ſaving them and their Poſterity.

As the very Deſign of inſtituting Civil Government in the World, was to ſecure to Individuals a quiet Enjoyment of their native Rights, wherever there is a Departure from this great and only End, impious Force ſucceeds. The Bleſſings of a juſt Government, and the Horrors of brutal Violence are both inexpreſſible. As the latter is generally brought upon People by Degrees, it will be their Duty to watch againſt every the ſmalleſt Attempt to "innovate a ſingle Iota" in their Privileges.

With Hearts truly loyal to the King, we feel the greateſt Concern at divers Acts of the Britiſh Parliament, relative to theſe Colonies. We are clear and unanimous in Sentiment that they are ſubverſive of our Liberties, and derogatory to the Power and Dignity of the ſeveral Legiſlatures eſtabliſhed in America.

Permit us, Sir, to aſſure you, that we feel an ineffable Gratitude to you, for ſending forth your Letters at a Time when the Exerciſe of great Abilities was neceſſary. We ſincerely wiſh that you may ſee the Fruit of your Labours. We, on our Parts, ſhall be ready at all Times to evince to the World, that we will not ſurrender our Privileges to any of our Fellow-Subjects, but will earneſtly contend for them, hoping that the "Almighty will look upon our righteous Conteſt with gracious Approbation." We hope that the Conduct of the Colonies, on this Occaſion, will be "peaceable—"prudent—firm—and joint; and ſuch as will ſhew "their Loyalty to the beſt of Sovereigns, and that "they know what they owe to themſelves, as well "as to Great-Britain."

Signed by Order,
JAMES ANGELL, Town-Clerk.

Province of *Georgia*, 16*th June*, 1768,

SIR,

YOUR reſpected Favour of the 11*th February* came to my Hand only a few Days ſince. I am ſorry it is not in my Power to give you ſo full and ſatisfactory an Anſwer thereto, as the Importance of the Subject requires: The Members of the preſent Aſſembly of this Province have but lately been elected, and tho' the Writs were returnable, and the Houſe required to meet the firſt of this Month, yet our Governor thought proper, prior thereto, to prorogue the

Assembly until *November*; for this Reason, Sir, I can only for the present, reply to your Favour as a private Person, or late Speaker, and inform you, That before the Dissolution of the last Assembly, the House took under Consideration the several Acts of Parliament for imposing Taxes and Duties on the *American* Colonies, and being sensibly affected thereby, ordered the Committee of Correspondence to instruct our Provincial Agent, (Mr. *Benjamin Franklin*) to join earnestly with the other Colonies' Agents in soliciting a Repeal of those Acts, and in remonstrating against any Acts of the like Nature for the future: This Instruction hath been transmitted to Mr. *Franklin*, and I have no doubt but he will punctually observe it. When the Assembly meet I will lay your Favour before the House; and I am assured such Measures will be pursued in Consequence thereof as will manifest their Regard for Constitutional Liberty, and their Respect for the House of Representatives of the Province of *Massachusetts-Bay*, whose wise and spirited Conduct is so justly admired. I am, Sir, with the utmost

Respect your most obedient Servant,
ALEXANDER WYLLY.

To the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Province of the Massachusett-Bay.

LONDON, April 2.

The following Bill is given to shew what the expences were at a single pot-house in these times.

"*The Honnerabll Mr. John Briball Esquare to Tomass Vendale Measter of the Admarl Varnau in this Toun Detter.*

To denners and soppers for a mewltitude of Men and Wemin at sevarl Tims	550	8	2½
To ale Sider and Bear	920	6	4
To Brandy and Vine	762	11	9½
To the Ringers when your honner came to Toun	5	5	0
To broachen Glaseis tobaggo Pips and Cheamber Pots	75	4	11½
To my Voat which I vows is thirtey Pouns less then I could have had for it	50	0	0
Totle in all	2363	16	4½

NEWPORT, (Rh. Island) June 20.

Last Friday Capt. John Watson arrived here in 26 Days from Barbados. In Lat. 28, 26. he spoke with Captain Parker from Portmahon, with Palatines for St. Augustine. Capt. Parker had parted with eight sail of Transports from Gibraltar, carrying in all, 1475 Palatines, all bound to St. Augustine. [*It is not probable that the People on board these Transports, were Palatines, but rather Greeks, who are daily expected at St. Augustine to settle in that province, for the culture of silk, wine, &c.*

HARTFORD, July 4.

Last Monday came to Town from New-London, where he has been some Time past for the Recovery of his Health, his Excellency Sir William Johnson, Bart. and the same Day proceeded on his Journey for his Seat at Johnson-Hall, accompanied with Col. Croghan, and several other Gentlemen. And,

Yesterday came to Town from New-York, his Excellency Lord Charles Greville Montague, Governor of South-Carolina, and his Lady.

NEW-LONDON, June 17.

We hear from Norwich, that the following are the Toasts which were drank by the Gentlemen who met at Mr. Peck's, adjoining Liberty-Tree, on the 8th Inst. on the News of Mr. Wilkes's being chose a Member of Parliament.——1. The King.—2. Queen and Royal Family.—3. Wilkes and Liberty.—4. No. Forty-five.—5. The British Parliament.—6. The Royal Patriots for America.—7. All the loyal Patriots for America.—8. All the Patriots in Great-Britain inclined for the Liberty of America.—9. The Governor and Colony of Connecticut.—10. All the Sons of Liberty on the Continent.——*Sentiments.*——11. No Stamp-Men for Rulers in this Colony.—12. No internal Taxes in this Colony, but such as are laid on us by our own Assemblies.—13. No Impositions on our Trade—14. No General Warrants.—15. No Commissioners of the Customs to eat up the King's Revenues, and the American's Money.—16. No Bishops in America to eat up the Tithe Pigs.—17. May we never want a *Wilkes*, and may *Wilkes* never want *Liberty*.—18. May the Enemies of this free Colony be always disappointed, as at our last Election.—19. May the Sons of Slavery and Malice never bear Rule over us in this free Colony.—20. Success to our American Manufactories.—21. Success to Trade and Navigation.—23. May all the Grumbletonians and Sons of Slavery, which were promiscuously mixt in with, and compass'd the 2d and 3d House at Hartford, be all-ways disappointed, as at the last Election, and their Deeds be had in Remembrance till October next, and for ever, by the Freemen of this Colony.——With Twenty Three other loyal and—patriotic Toasts, amounting in all to No. 45.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.

College of Philadelphia, June 21, 1768.

This day, which may be considered as having given birth to Medical Honours in America, the following gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Physick; viz. Messrs. John Archer, of Newcastle-county, Benjamin Cowell of Bucks-county, Samuel Duffield of Philadelphia, Jonathan Elmer of West-Jersey, Humphrey Fullerton, of Lancaster-county, David Jackson of Chester-county, John Lawrence of East-Jersey, Jonathan Potts of Philadelphia, James Tilton, of Kent-county, and Nicholas Way of Wilmington, Newcastle-county.

Agreeable to the rules of the college, these gentlemen previous to their admission to a degree, had diligently attended the lectures of the several professors in *Anatomy*, the *Materiæ Medica*, *Chymistry*, *Theory and Practice of Physic*, and the *Clinical Lectures* in the Pennsylvania Hospital, in which, (as well as in the *Languages* and the necessary branches of *Natural Philosophy*) they gave the most satisfactory proofs of their proficiency, both in their private and public examinations.

July 7. Friday last arrived here the Brig James, Capt. Johnson from Cadiz, who informs that letters were received by some of the English factors there, from Gibralter, to the following effect: "That they were apprehensive of the Algerines declaring war with England, as the Dey of Algiers had made a demand of a large sum of money from the Governor of Gibralter, which he has tho't proper to refuse."

By Capt. Johnson we further learn, that in the night of the 16th of May, the Ship Farmer, Capt. Ivory, of this port, bound from Maryland for Cadiz, ran on Sal-Medina rocks, off Chipiona, and at four o'clock next morning she bilged, so that it is feared but little of her cargo will be saved.

Capt. Carman from St. Croix, the 20th ult. in lat. 23, long. 68, spoke the Brig Cornelia, Capt. Guilford from New-York for Jamaica, out 17 days, all well.

Capt. Kent, from Falmouth, the 12th ult. in lat. 38, 50. N. long. 60. W. spoke with the snow Minerva, Edward Denny, from New-York bound for Madeira; and the 30th, 40 leagues from the Hook, S. S. E. with the brig Havannah, James Nicholson, from New-York, bound to Liverpool.

Mr. PRINTER,

SIR,

WHEN I saw the extract published in the Boston papers some months ago from the Bishop of Landaff's Sermon, altho' I am a churchman, I was filled with resentment against the Bishop, as it appeared to me from that extract, that he was one of those who have lately been endeavouring to give such a picture of the American Colonies as should make them odious to their mother country. I was the more confirmed in this sentiment on reading Mr. Livingston's answer to that sermon; though I must confess I was not a little displeased with the many ill natured sarcasms, and needless rudenesses, nothing to the purpose in the argument, with which the said answer abounds, as also with several other matters, which the author takes occasion to mention in it; but nevertheless, I thought in the main point, which occasioned the answer (*the misrepresentation of the Colonies*) the Bishop had justly exposed himself to censure. My opinion in this matter was not altered, even after I had read the Bishops Sermon, for as I thought I knew the substance of it from Mr. Livingston's answer. I read the sermon over in a cursory manner, and under the preconceived opinion I had form'd of it. But how greatly was I surprised when I read the vindication of the sermon in reply to Mr. Livingston's answer, to find the whole charge against the Bishop, tho' urged with so much confidence, rudeness, and virulence, to be entirely without any foundation in truth and justice! That it is so, every one that has eyes to see, and has so much regard to truth and justice as to examine the three pieces with care and attention, cannot but be fully convinced. Every thing in Mr. Livingston's answer, that has the least colour of an argument against the Bishop, is so fully and absolutely refuted, that there does not seem the least room, even for the greatest caviller to say any thing in defence of that answer. What then must we think of the author of it, by what kind of spirit was he actuated, and what could have been his motive and design? could it have been a love of truth and righteousness? We must either suppose he mistook the Bishop's meaning, or that he wilfully misrepresented it, in order to justify the rude things he has said of the Bishop. It is not supposeable that a man of Mr. Livingston's penetration, when he sat down to answer a book, could so grosly have mistaken the author's meaning in so plain a case, if he had paid the least attention to it; but in that case, which is the most favourable of the two for Mr. Livingston, the severe and unjust censures he has past on the Bishop, are almost as inexcuseable as if the misrepresentation had been wilful and designed; the public are at liberty to judge which of these suppositions is the most likely to be true. In either case the most honourable step that Mr. Livingston can take for the credit of his own character, will be publickly to acknowledge his error, and ask pardon for the injury he has done to the Bishop, and to truth and justice, by so gross an attempt to impose upon the public. G.

RUN away on Thursday last, the 7th Instant, from the Subscriber in Hides-Town, New-Jersey, an indented Servant Man, Robert M'Cormack, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, about 25 Years of Age, has black Hair, and a down look; had on and took with him, an old red Duffle Great Coat, one Tow and one Check Flannel Shirt, 1 Pair of Oznaburg Trowsers, one Pair of old Shoes, and a felt Hat.

Whoever takes up and secures said Servant, giving proper Notice, shall have Forty Shillings Reward and all reasonable Charges all Master's of Vessels and others, are warned not to carry off, harbour, or conceal the said Servant as they would avoid a Prosecution. (51 33) ROBERT PEARSON.

Choice Carolina PINK ROOT,
TO BE SOLD, By
ISAAC PINTO,
In BAYARD-STREET, 182

JOHN FORREST, *Taylor*;

DESIRES to inform the Public in general, that he is removed into the House that Mr. Kilburn lately lived in, (being almost opposite to Mr. John Harris Cruger's, and the House that Mr. Stephen Richards formerly lived in) where he intends to follow his Business as before; and from his well known Ability in his Profession, doubts not to give full Satisfaction to all Gentlemen who please to employ him; as he intends to keep the best of Workmen, and shall take particular Care that his Work shall be done to the Time limitted, and as well and neat as in any Part of Europe. Any Gentleman in City or Army, may have laced Work done in any Figure or Taste they please, on the shortest Notice. 30 38

Five Dollars Reward.

RUN away from Daniel Taylor, of Newark Mountains, in New-Jersey, on Thursday the 16th June Instant, an indented Servant Man, named James M'Donnough; he speaks the Irish Brogue pretty strong, is about 20 Years of Age, of a brown Complexion; has dark brown Hair, which he wears tied, and is about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, pretty well set; when he ran away he took with him an Axe new jump'd, and had on a Regimental Cap turn'd up with red, an old brown cloth jacket made Sailor Fashion, a Tow Cloth Shirt, a ragged Pair of Tow Cloth Trowsers, and no Shoes or Stockings.—Whoever apprehends the above run away Servant, and secures him so that the said Daniel Taylor, may have him again, shall be paid the above Reward of Five Dollars, and all reasonable Charges by the said Daniel Taylor. 29 32

TO BE SOLD,

By JAMES ABEEL,

Near the ALBANY-PIER;

HOLLOW-WARE of all Kinds, made at Vesuvius Furnace, at Newark, in New-Jersey, and allowed by the best Judges to be far preferable to any made in America.—Likewise, Old West-India and N. York Rum, and Muscovado Sugar by the Hogshead 29 32

New-York, June 10, 1768.

WHEREAS by an Advertisement of the Trustees appointed by a Law of this Colony to settle the Estate of Abraham De Peyster, Esq; deceased, inserted in this Paper some Time past; all Persons indebted to said Estate were desired to make speedy Payment to John Cruger, one of the Trustees of which, *proper Notice* has not been taken: Public Notice is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to said Estate, that unless Payment is made forthwith, their Bonds, Notes, or Accounts, will be put into the Hands of an Attorney. 28 3

Lately imported and to be sold,

By Edward Laight,

Living in St. Georges-Square, opposite the Honourable William Walton's, Esq;

A Large and general assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery,—such as mill-pit and cross cut saws, White's best hand, tenon and sash do. locks and hinges of all sorts; long and short handle frying-pans, spades and steel shovels, sheet and bar lead; anvils and vises, bellows pipes, bellows nails and leather for do. English, Holland and American iron pots and kettles; 8 by 6, 9 by 7, 12 by 10, best crown window glass, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 24d. nails; with a great number of other different articles of hard ware.

Said Laight still continues to keep all the necessary articles belonging to the currying business, and half tann'd leather for the use of vessels. 59—

TO BE SOLD, By

ROBERT RAY,

FOR cash or short credit, under prime cost, the remains of his store; consisting of cambrick, lawn, worsted damask, white thread; mens and womens gloves, mens silk hose, silken hair buttons, silk ferrets, womens feather and fur muffs; horse whips, brass and iron candlesticks and snuffers, brass and iron door looks, padlocks, cupboard locks; augers of different sizes, cooper's and carpenter's adzes, compasses, dovetail hinges, coat and vest metal buttons, horn do. a variety of sleeve do. box irons, carpenter's, joiner's and shoemaker's hammers, pincers, nippers, awls and tacks; hand-saws, chissels, bellowses, snuff boxes, leather ink horns, snaffle bits, stirrup irons, cork screws, gimblets, combs, psalters, shoe and knee buckles, and sundry other articles.——ALSO,

A quantity of choice new mackrel just imported, sugar, Jamaica spirits; West-India and New-York distill'd rum; choice Connecticut pork; and a few dozen best black Barcelona handkerchiefs. 89—

City of New-York, 16th June 1768.

VAUX-HALL GARDEN,

THE *Subscriber* begs Leave to acquaint the *Public*, that since his Absence from this City, the House and Gardens, have been occupied by *Major James*, and are now in good Order; That he has provided neat Wines, and other Liquors; *Relishes at all Times*, and every necessary to accommodate his old Friends and Customers,—and such Ladies, Gentlemen, and others, who may be pleased to favour him with their Company.

Large or small Entertainments provided, in the most genteel Manner, on the shortest Notice.

Dinners, Suppers, &c. dressed at Gentlemen's own Houses, *as heretofore*, and the utmost Care on all Occasions to oblige, so far as in the Power of the City's

Very humble Servant,
SAMUEL FRANCIS.

N. B. Breakfasting, Tea, Coffee, &c. Mead, Cakes, Tarts, Jellies, Sillibubs, &c. all at the lowest Rates. 28 31

BY Order of the Assignees to the Estate of John Alexander and Comp. the Creditors are desired to bring their Accounts properly attested, to Christopher Smith, as soon as which is done, and the Accounts settled, a Dividend of what Money is in Hand will be immediate paid them. *New-York, June 27, 1768.* 30 33